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THE PITTSBURGH POST.

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JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
Pittsburgh, Pa

HOW TO MANAGE HIM.

"How shall you manage your husband?"
I will tell you my dear, if I can,
He is a really a wonderful creature,
That troublesome animal—man.
Yes really a wonderful creature,
Inconsistent and queer;
But you'll soon know the secret by learning
The *modus operandi*, my dear.

If he stays out too late in the evening,
Partaking of supper and wine,
Don't prove him a base fabricator,
When he comes, by asking the time.
For he surely will tell you the town clock
But a moment before rang out one—
When it struck he had counted it over
Just three times before it had done.

And then if his hat, in the morning,
Is smaller by far than his head,
Don't hint by merest illusion
That his lordship went tipsy to bed,
But rather regard the occurrence,
A phenomenon puzzling, queer,
With a strange look of mystification
In your eyes, if he's watching, my dear.

And don't fail to sew on his buttons,
And mend all his clothing with care;
Don't tease him for money for shopping;
Don't frown when he acts like a bear,
Don't tell him too often, my dearey,
That your head is aching with pain,
Lest he whispers, way down in his bosom
"Oh, I wish I was single again!"

Don't tell him that Mary, the housemaid,
And Ann, the obstreperous cook,
Refuse to receive your suggestions
With even as much as a look;
Don't tell how very annoying
You so often found it to be
To be told to "get out of the kitchen,
And don't come a-botherin' of me!"

But always seem cheerful and happy,
And always look pleasant and gay;
Than a frown there is nothing more potent
In driving one's husband away.
And thus you must ever keep striving,
You'll find it an excellent plan;
But whatever you do, dear, remember
That your husband is only a man.

(From the N. Y. Evening Post.)

THE BROKENHEARTED.

O I maun tell what is the cause
That wrings this puir auld heart,
For every year, about this time,
It's like frae me to part.

'Tis twenty years, this vera day,
Since Willie gued awa,
And tho' we had a wee bit tout,
'Twas nothing maist ava.

But days and years has slipped past,
And aye its still the same,
There's something loss o' tearfu' wrang.
That keeps him frae his hame;

He kens nae o' a bonnie bairn,
Wi' een sae like his ain,
Wha 'a the world wad gie to see
Her father back again.

For weary days and eerie nights,
She watch'a for his return,
And expectations often rais'd,
Left naething but to mourn.

Noo what can keep him frae his wife,
That's faith'u' been and kind,
It canna be that he is dead
Or wand'ring in his mind.

I see him ev'ry day I live,
And O 'tis hard to part,
For should he no come back to me
'Twill crush this breaking heart.

ANDREW EADIE.

A Valid Excuse.

The amusing little incident here related actually took place in a court-room in one of the South-western States, less than a century ago.

Enter juror (who had detained the court at least an hour.)

Judge (much irriterated)—Mr. Clerk, enter a fine of twenty-five dollars against Mr. Smith.

Smith—Did I understand your Honor to fine me twenty-five dollars?

Judge—Yes, sir.

Smith draws his pencil and addresses the following note to his Honor:

"Dear Judge: That little difference upon winding up our little game of 'draw' amounted to just 'fifty.' Pay the clerk that 'twenty-five,' and hand the balance to the sheriff.

Yours, &c., SMITH."

Sheriff handed the note to Judge. The judicial frown instantly gave place to a most benevolent and satisfactory smile, as his Honor stammers:

"Ah—yes! certainly—yes—valid excuse! certainly!—valid excuse—certainly! The clerk will remit Mr. Smith's fine."

Seasonable Hints About Clothing.

(From Hall's Journal of Health.)

Many persons lose their life every year by an injudicious change of clothing, and the principles involved need repetition, every year. If clothing is to be diminished, it should be done in the morning when first dressing, Additional clothing may be safely put on at any time. In the northern States the underg rments should not be changed f r those less heavy sooner than the middle of May, for even in June a fire is very comfortable sometimes in a New York parlor. Half the diseases in humanity would be swept from existence if the human body were kept comfortably warm all the time. The discomfort of cold feet or of a chilly room many have experienced to their sorrow; they make the mind peevish and fretful, while they expose the body to colds and inflammation, which often destroy it in less than a week.

A BOSTON man is anxious to learn how it happens that when people come to high words they are so apt to use low language

DELIVERED FROM EVIL.

The twilight of mid July was full of tender, opal brightness; the scent of new mown hay, coming down from far off breezy slopes, floated in the air, and just beyond the elms in the hollow the full moon rising up—a great globe of pearl, and from her low seat beneath the over-hanging honey-suckles, Bertha Wyman saw and felt all this summer beauty with the faint, blissful languor of a trophic dream.

"Bertha!"

Paul Fordham crossed the broad ribbon of moonlight that fluttered over the piazza and came to sit down at his fiancee's feet.

"You are like a picture to-night, Bertha; do you know it?"

"Am I?"

Miss Wyman was accustomed to adulation and took it very coolly, with only a royal smile flung down to her admirer.

She was like a picture—fair and gracious with blue eyes, and great coils of golden hair bound around her head, while even in the uncertain twilight, you could see that the color on her cheeks was softer and more tenderly tinted than the blossoms of the great oleander at her side.

"Hush—who is that?" she said, with a little start, as a light footsteps sounded on the matted hall beyond.

"Only your aunt's companion, Mrs. Raymond. By the way, Bertha, what a very interesting little thing she is—such a child-widow, with those black eyes, and the heavy lashes that seem actually to weigh down her eyelids? She makes me think of one of those exqisite little South American birds, all grace and sparkle,"

"I never could account for the taste of young men," said Bertha, half contemptuously.

"No, but she is a beauty, by Jove! I can tell you what, my fair Saxon Empress, if I had not lost my heart irrevocably to you, long before I ever saw Mrs. Raymond, there's no telling what might have happened."

He spoke jestingly, but Bertha drew away the hand he had taken, rather coolly.

"It is not yet too late, Paul, if you really admire Zaidee Raymond so enthusiastically:"

"Bertha!"

Miss Wyman laughed a strange, unnatural sort of a laugh. Up to this moment her lips had never tasted the bitter cup of jealousy, now it seemed as if the draught was maddening. How dared Paul Fordham, her betrothed lover, to speak in tones of commendation to any woman save herself.

Bertha was one of those unfortunate creatures who have what is termed "a high temper," and all her life it had been unbridled. She had never learned the lesson of self-control, and it was too late to begin now.

Miss Wyman went up to her own apartment earlier than usual that evening, not because she was particularly weary, but because she wanted to punish Paul Fordham, who was fond of moonlight and sentiment and delicious July evenings, for his unwarrantable notice of her aunt's dark-eyed companion.

As she sat at her window, brushing out the wavy, feathery gold of her magnificent hair, the sound of voices on the piazza below arrested her attention. She listened a moment, holding the golden masses away from her head, with her scarlet lips half apart. It was Paul Fordham and Zaidee Raymond.

"I thought so," she murmured under her breath. "It would be no bad speculation for the poverty stricken widow to wile Paul Fordham and his wealth to her nets. I knew she was artful, despite her innocent childish ways, but if she dares to come in collision with me she shall be crushed—crushed, as I would strike a noxious insect to the ground."

She sat there, silent and motionless, for well-nigh half an hour, then there came a soft tap at her chamber door.

"Come in," said Bertha.

And Mrs. Raymond entered.

"I beg your pardon for disturbing you, Miss Wyman, but were you aware that you had left your bracelet, on the piazza floor? Here it is."

"It took you and Mr. Fordham some time to discover the loss of a bracelet," said Bertha tauntingly. "I am really sorry to have given you the trouble of so lengthened a search."

Zaidee Raymond's cheeks flushed painfully.

"If you would allow me to confide in you Miss Wyman," she faltered, drawing a step or two nearer to the Saxon beauty. "Mr. Fordham has told me——"

"I do not wish to become the repository of your confidence," said Bertha, with chilling abruptness, "nor do I care what Mr. Fordham chooses to tell you. Good night."

And she motioned Mrs. Raymond imperatively from her presence.

"I should have struck her in another second," she murmured to herself, tearing the tiny lace frill away from her throbbing throat, as if its slight pressure impeded free respiration. "I have seen the nurses shrink away from me, as a child, when my temper rose. There was murder in my eyes, they said. I think murder came into my heart, when I stood there facing that treacherous, black-eyed woman. Let her beware how she ventures to come between me and mine."

Unconscious Paul Fordham! if he could only have known, as he paced up and down the dewy lawn, smoking his cigar, the thoughts that were passing through the mind of his betrothed!

"Bertha," he said, the next afternoon, as they stood together by the great, spicy sweet-brier bush, "do you know I had quite a chat with Mrs. Raymond last night?"

"I am aware of it," answered Bertha, in differently, stooping to gather a scented spray.

"And by Jove, Bertha, the little creature has had the most romantic life to——"

"I dare say," said Bertha, turning abruptly away. "The breeze is too strong out here, I think I will go to the library."

Paul stared at his companion in utter bewilderment.

"I suppose that means she doesn't want to talk any more about Zaidee Raymond. Well, of all incomprehensible creatures, a woman is the most incomprehensible! They are leagues and leagues beyond my penetration—the whole race of them. I supposed she would be interested; and here she snaps my head off before I get out a dozen words."

And Paul followed Bertha to the library, confused, and not altogether pleased at the arbitrary decisiveness of the beautiful blonde.

It was about a week afterward that Bertha Wyman was coming home from a long walk to a distant farm house, where an old schoolmate of hers resided. She had refused Paul Fordman's escort, probably because she had seen him walking up and down the long hall with Mrs. Raymond at his side that very morning, and now she felt a little wearied, somewhat lonely, and very cross. The sun had been down about half an hour, but the west was still illuminated with a belt of orange brightness, and the winding river, tangled along the shore with starry water-lilies, reflected the warm glow of the sky like a second firmament.

As Bertha descended into a little hollow, fragrant with wild roses—for she had avoided the thoroughfare, unfrequented though it was, and chosen instead a shaded by-path—she became conscious that two other persons were strolling along the road itself, from whom she was divided by a tangled mass of wild grape-vines festooned from the slender branches of a few silver birches—two other persons—Paul Fordham and Zaidee Raymond.

The color died away from Bertha's somewhat flushed cheeks, as she paused to listen, for they, too, had paused where two roads separated.

"We must not walk any further together," said Paul Fordham's voice. "Nobody is to suspect anything yet you know. "We'll surprise them."

And then came Zaidee's soft, hesitating laugh.

"It seems like a dream Mr. Fordham."

"But you will find it I hope a happy reality," he said looking tenderly down upon her bowed head. "You do not regret trusting in me?"

"Oh!" she said, "I never dreamed that earth could have so much happiness in store for me yet! And I owe it all to you!"

And then Bertha could hear his footsteps dying away in the distance; she could see Mrs. Raymond standing motionless for a moment, with her tiny hands clasped, and then gliding on, her starlet scarf glimmering through the dusk like the wing of a Ceylon bird.

"False! faithless!" murmured Bertha under her breath, with her white teeth set closely together. "Ah she! how dare she!"

The storm of hot, unreasoning fury that raged in her breast seemed to shake her slight frame as a leaf is shaken by the equinoctial gale, and her eyes literally blazed with blue, baleful fire. At that instant there was murder in Bertha Wyman's heart.

She hurried down the twilight glade, the thorns tearing her dress, the briers wounding her delicate flesh, but she felt them no more than if they had been rose petals blown toward her by the evening breeze. Some strong, savage purpose was maturing in her mind—some overmastering passion held her whole being in its grasp.

She knew that to strike into the right road, Zaidee must ere long, take the secluded path she herself was treading. Her sole aim was to reach the tiny foot-bridge which crossed the narrow river first.

And she succeeded. It was quite dark—the fragrant, starry-darkness of a midsummer night—when she hurried down the steep, shelving bank.

"The planks are old and ruinous," she murmured. "They shook and rattled under my feet as I passed over to-day. Zaidee Raymond shall come between me and my plighted lover no more!"

As she crossed, she deliberately stopped, tearing up the planks behind her, and throwing them into the river with a dull splashing sound. They were not large, but had they been twice, nay, three times their size, Bertha Wyman would have torn them away from the moorings, so supernatural seemed her strength at that instant.

"There," she said, half aloud, pausing to look down into the peaceful stream, where the planks floated amid the faint reflection of inumerable stars. "Long ago, when I was a child, a man was drowned here. The water is deep and the spot is lonely."

The next moment she was gone, hurrying away, as if some unseen presence were following close upon her footsteps.

"You are late to-night Bertha?"

Paul was looking out for her from the piazza steps, and came pleasantly to meet her.

"I know it," she said, putting the hair away from her forehead, where the cold dew stood in beads. "It's a long way from Redcote Farms and I—I did not walk very fast."

"Come and sit by me, Bertha," said Paul; "I've a long story to tell you."

"What is it?" she asked mechanically.

"It's about little Zaidee Raymond. She's not a widow after all."

"Not a widow?"

"No; and how do you suppose I found out! Clifford, my cousin Clifford, wrote to me from India, and he is her husband. You see there was some absurd quarrel between them before the honeymoon was over. He was a jealous fool, and she was passionate and she ran away and left him. He somehow heard she was in this part of the country, and wrote to me. Of course, the minute I got a chance to speak to her, I knew it was Zaidee. And she is the happiest little creature in the world to think he really loves her; and next week she's going out to him. I've managed it all. Don't you think I'm a pretty good diplomatist?"

His face was fairly radiant with honest pleasure as he looked down into Bertha's face. He did not see her gaze; her eyes, wide open and dilated, were fixed on vacancy, and her face was deadly white.

Merciful God of Heaven! What had she done, in the wild, unreasoning fit of madness of her jealousy! Was she a murderess? Was the blot of Cain upon her brow?

Alas! for the wild remorse that gnawed at her heart all the slow creeping hours of that dreadful night! Had the wealth of a hundred worlds been hers she would have cheerfully given it all to undo the work of those few maniac minutes on the lonely bridge! Nay, she would have died herself, in all the bloom of her youth and hope and beauty, to wipe out that brief half hour of her life!

When she rose next morning she looked as if an illness of months had passed over her head.

"How ill you look, dear!" said her aunt. "I'm afraid that walk was too much for you yesterday. And it's so strange that Zaidee did not come home last night."

"Strange!" As Bertha closed her heavy eyes she almost seemed to see the dead face turned upward among the water lilies, with its wealth of jetty hair tangled amid their wreathed stems. Oh, God! as long as she lived that white face would haunt her waking or sleeping hours.

Would it be long before they found the corpse? Would they bring it up the flowery lawn, with the dripping hair, or would it float there for days, perhaps, in that lonely spot? And—

"Why Zaidee! where have you been all this time?"

Bertha started up, with a wild hysteric scream. It was her aunt's voice, and Zaidee Raymond stood in the midst of them, with blooming cheeks, and soft dimpling smiles.

"At Farmer Geary's, to be sure. It was so dark when I passed there last night that the kind souls insisted on my staying with them until morning. And it was a very lucky thing I did, for when we got to the bridge this morning, we found that the thunder-shower in the night had raised the stream and washed off half those ruinous old planks."

Bertha Wyman rose and came toward Zaidee taking her to her bosom with a strong, tender pressure that the young creature scarcely understood.

"Oh, Zaidee, we were so frightened! Thank heaven you are safe once more! Dearest Zaidee, Paul has told me all and I am so glad!"

If ever a woman spoke from the bottom of her heart, Bertha Wyman did at that moment.

The next week Mrs. Raymond went out to join her husband in India; and a month afterward Paul Fordham was married to Bertha, whose unwonted gentleness and sweetness of demeanor rather astonished the household.

"Something hes has changed here very much," said the good old aunt. But no one ever knew what the "something" was that had wrought such an alteration in Bertha's character.

The Art of Living Well—A Rival of Mr. Bryant.

(From Appletons' Journal.)

We copied in a recent number of the Journal an account given by the poet Bryant of the mode of life which he had pursued for many years, and to which may fairly be attributed his remarkable health of mind and body at a very advanced age. A Georgian, who professes to be 96 years of age, and a carpenter by trade, has been moved by Mr. Bryant's letter to give his own method of preserving health, which is somewhat different from that of the poet. He says:

"I get up about five in the morning, drink about six or eight drinks of good, solid corn whisky by about eight o'clock. By that time I have jacked off and dressed about five hundred feet of plank, more or less, then take breakfast.

"My breakfast is generally a smothered chicken and a stewed catfish or two or three trout; sometimes two or three shad with beefsteak and ham and fried eggs, with two or three dozen boiled eggs, fifteen or twenty butter-cakes, with a little coffee or tea—say about six or eight cups—just as I feel about the number of cups. I then joint, tongue and groove the plank. By about one o'clock I am ready for putting up or down, at which time I dine.

"My dinner is not always the same; but generally I take about three or four quarts of turtle or pea soup, a small baked pig or a roasted goose, sometimes a quarter of a lamb or kid, greens, beans, peas, onions, eschalots, potatoes, cabbage, and other like vegetables, by which time I have drunk about fifteen or twenty drinks of old, solid corn whiskey. After dinner I put up or down my plank, as the case may be; take a few drinks during the time, say about twelve or fourteen.

"I then take the last meal, which is generally called tea, don't use any meat, drink about six quarts of good buttermilk, with about one and a half or two pounds of light bread; take about four drinks to hold it steady, lay down about eight, and rest better than if I had crowded my stomach. I then rest well, dream pleasant dreams, and rise early again.

"This has been my mode of living through life. I am stout and active; weigh from two hundred and sixty to two hundred and seventy-five pounds; health fine. My head is as black as a gander's back. I am not very extravagant in using tobacco; only use about two or three plugs a day, say one and a half pounds; smoke some and chew the balance—not that I like the weed; use it only to keep my flesh down."

The Way They Do It.

How the Arab ladies perfume themselves is thus described by Sir Samuel Baker in his work on the Nile:

In the floor of the hut or tent, as it may chance to be, a small hole is excavated sufficiently large to contain a champagne bottle. A fire of charcoal, or simply glowing embers, is made within the hole, into which the woman about to be scented throws a handful of drugs. She then takes of the clothes or robe which former dress and crouches naked over the fumes, while she arranges her robe to fall as a mantle from her neck to the ground like a tent. She now begins to perspire freely in the hot air bath, and the pores of the skin being open and moist, the volatile oil from the smoke of the burning perfumes is immediately absorbed. By the time the fire has expired the scenting process is completed, and both her person and her robe are redolent of incense, with which they are so thoroughly impregnated that I have frequently smelt a party of women strongly at full a hundred yards' distance, when the wind has been blowing from their direction. This scent, which is supposed to be very attractive to gentlemen, is composed of ginger, cloves, cinnamon, frankincense and myrrh, a species of sea weed brought from the Red Sea, and lastly the horny disc which covers the aperture when the shell-fish withdraws itself from the shell. The proportions of the ingredients in this mixture are according to taste.

RECENTLY in one of the North Carolina courts the Grand Jury, as is now usually the case, was composed partly of negroes. After being "charged" in the usual way by his Honor, the jury retired to their room, when one of the white jurors ventured to ask a colored associate if he understood the charge of the judge. "Golly," exclaimed the astonished amendment, "he don't charge us nuffin for dat, does he? Why, I thought we was gwine to git pay."

RURAL ECONOMY.

Summer Soiling—The Ruta Baga Crop—Killing Willows—To Remove Wart From Horses, &c., &c.

SUMMER SOILING.

Each year adds to the expenses of fencing, to the value per acre of land, and to the want of manure toward the crop grown, and these additions are but broad hints which every land owner should heed and heeding look more to mowing and feeding of grasses to stock in the yard or, barn, than to following out the old time practice of pasturing by fencing and tethering. We know many a suburban resident who wastefully use the grass crop of his orchard and lawn by tethering his horse or cow therein. The same persons find their vegetable garden a myth as it were, because they have no manure to enrich it. If the animal or animals were kept in a small yard or stable, and daily fed from the mown grass, time would be saved in the labor—food would be saved in the crop, and manure would be saved for the garden. The same holds good with many small farms, and as the pasturing tends rather to lessen the value of land than to enhance it, careful thought should be given by such owners, in order to reap from a few acres as much net profit as owners of large farms. Indian corn sown broadcast, is perhaps one of the best annual grains that can be used for soiling, but the economist who owns a small farm on a suburban lot, will find daily here and there in the orchard and fence side, more or less grass to mow and feed, the results whereof will tend to a better condition of his animals, a cleaner and more tidy look to his grounds, and a store pile of material for vegetable garden growths the coming year. In conclusion we will only say the man who practices pasturing of land where its value is reckoned at more than fifty dollars an acre, practices a system of poor economy, from which he will change if once he carefully estimates the subject in all its bearings.

THE RUTA BAGA CROP.

Some of our best farmers annually put in an acre or two of Ruta Bagas and thus lay up for winter a supply of good succulent food that comes into use when they are obliged in a great measure to depend upon dry food only. When the bagas are chopped up and sprinkled with a little corn meal or bran, they are eaten eagerly by cows and steers, and are not only fattening and milk-producing but extremely wholesome. They are raised as easily as a crop of ordinary turnips in drills. The ground must be well-prepared and manured deeply, the rows stuck about thirty inches apart and the seed drilled in. When up two or three inches the plants should be thinned out, removing the weakest, to four or five inches apart, and thoroughly cleared of weeds. The cultivator should be passed through once or twice carefully. In three or four weeks another thinning out should take place allowing the plants to stand from eight to ten inches apart. The hoe should be freely used between the plants and the cultivator between the rows. Frequent stirring of the ground is indispensible in the production of a large crop. They are not removed from the ground before November. We have known eight hundred bushels to be raised to the acre and have heard of twelve hundred.

The seed should be put in the ground from the 15th of June to the 1st of July. A sod broken up the previous autumn is perhaps the best for this crop.—[Germantown Telegraph.

KILLING WILLOWS.

All know how difficult it is to kill willows. A writer to the New York Farmers' Club says it can be done as follows: Cut through the bark with a light hatchet or drawing knife, about five or six feet from the ground. Then strip the bark down to the ground in pieces two or three inches wide, leaving it fast to the tree at the bottom. This can be done in May, or any time when the bark will strip well. Toward the latter part of summer, or any time thereafter the tree may be cut. Some will die previously, while others remain green throughout the summer. But whether the trees be dead or alive when cut, their stumps will never sprout. The experiment is worth trying. We should think it would give willows or anything else a hard scald.

TO REMOVE WARTS FROM HORSES.

Steep blood root in vinegar; make it strong and bathe the warts until they can be pulled out with the thumb and finger, or till they drop off. Then make a salve composed of one part alum and two parts mutton tallow. Pound and grind as fine as possible the resin and alum and work in the tallow on a plate with a knife, and grease once or twice a day to heal. This makes an excellent healing salve for man or beast. I keep it constantly on hand for use.

BLACKING FOR HARNESS.

At a recent meeting of the Worton Farmers' Club of Kent Co., Md., a member submitted the following receipt: To one gallon tepid water add two ounces extract of Logwood, 24 grains, Bicromate of Potash, and 12 grains Prussate of Potash, the whole costing but a few cents. From the acknowledged ability and scientific attainments of the member, the receipt is entitled to a trial, and this member stated that ivory black and vinegar was an excellent preparation for harness.

WATER-PROOF AND FIRE-PROOF CEMENTS

Water-proof cements for mending broken crockery are not usually fire-proof, and fire-proof cements are seldom water-proof. The following, however, is claimed to be both: Mix two ounces of milk with two ounces of vinegar. It will curdle. Separate the curd from the whey, and mix the latter thoroughly with the white of an egg. Finally add quick lime through a selve until it is as thick as a paste. The cement is then ready for use.—Manufacturer and Builder.

A YOUNG gentleman of Pittsfield, Mass., has recently involved himself in difficulty by stealing empty bottles from the back door of a drug store, and then carrying them round to the front door and selling them to the owner.

VARIETIES.

THE marriage of a fifteen year old widow s announced from Texas.

AN Ohio paper figures that there are 15,000 negro voters in that State, and that hey pole 21,000.

HENRY CLAY'S home at Ashland, has been purchased by the University of Kentucky for $90,000.

A NEW style of ladies watches are made in an oval case to look like lockets, and to be worn on the necklace.

THE result of the recent war, General Trochu thinks, was owing to the fact that Germany was "too many guns" for France.

A BUFFALO girl in response to the California cry of "come over and marry us" says "send along your tickets if you mean what you say!"

THE Reading (Pa.) papers note the recording in that city of a mortgage recently given by the Reading Railroad Company for $25,000,000, the stamps upon which amounted to $25,000.

A SEVERE hail storm in Neuces county, Texas, recently stampeded a drove of cattle, which trampled upon each other and their herders, killing or disabling a considerable number of the animals, and badly injuring several of the men.

ONE incident connected with the burial of Mr. W. W. Sharp, of Norfolk, Va., is deserving of mention. The body of the deceased was borne to the grave by eight colored men, former slaves of Mr. Sharp, who desired to testify in this manner their love and respect for their old master.

THE Bostonians who have contributed to the Fourth of July celebration want the most money spent for music, and only a trifle for fireworks.

"I'VE three cents left," said a loafer, "so I'll buy a paper with them." "What paper will you buy?" said a friend, curious to learn the literary taste of his acquaintance. "A paper of tobacco," replied the loafer.

THOMAS JEFFERSON, when Minister to France, being presented at court, some eminent functionary remarked, "you replace Dr. Franklin, sir." "I succeed him," was Mr. Jefferson's prompt reply, "no man can replace him."

THE driver of a wagon engaged in drawing blasting material to the Hoosac tunnel was discovered by the Superintendent coolly smoking his pipe on the top of 3,500 pounds of powder. He is now looking for another situation.

THE writer of an obituary notice of an estimable lady says that the bereaved husband was "hardly able to bear the demise of his wife." Imagine his disgust on reading in print that the bereaved husband was "hardly able to wear the chemise of his wife."

IN Edinburgh a new musical instrument is exhibited. It is a keyed instrument of six octaves, resembling a harmonicum in form, but different in mechanism. The sounds are produced by the friction of wooden hammers against a revolving cylinder of wood set in motion by the feet. The tones produced are said to be sweet and varied.

WHILE the orphans from the Lauderdale (Miss.) "Home" were at Quitman, Ga., assisting in decorating the Confederate soldiers' graves, two of them found their father's hitherto unknown resting place. The scene that ensued is said, by eye witnesses, to have been very affecting.

AN intelligent young clerk in a music store at Rochester, N. Y., spent an idle moment in front of a five hundred dollar mirror by writing his name across the centre with his diamond ring. If anybody wants a nice young man in a store they can get this one, as he is no longer connected with that establishment.

IF caught in a shower, and you get your hat wet, brush it before it is dry. And so of the horse. When he comes in wet with perspiration smooth his hair with a coarse brush—common broom is better than nothing—in the direction you wish it to lie when he is dry. The animal will feel better, and it will be only half the trouble to clean him the next time he needs it.

ONE of the latest uses of paper is to employ it for the manufacture of railroad car wheels. The paper is cut into discs the diameter of the wheel, less the thickness of the tire, and subjected to a pressure of one and a half tons to the square inch, and then secured by iron flanges held by bolts passing through them and the paper. The wheel then receives a steel or iron flanged tire, and is complete.

A FEW days ago while Gen. David Stewart and his wife were driving to church in a buggy near Louisville, Lincoln county, Missouri, the horse became unmanageable and ran off at high speed. Mrs. Stewart was first thrown from the vehicle and instantly killed, her neck, arm and leg being broken; and Gen. Stewart was next dashed out, receiving injuries which caused his death two hours afterwards. Gen. Stewart was one of the oldest and most estimable citizens of Lincoln County, and Mrs. Stewart was widely beloved for her Christian virtues.

MR. BERGH, of New York, is beginning now to look after cases of cruelty to children. On Saturday morning last, at his instance, a woman named Marianna Larkins was brought before the Special Sessions, in New York, to answer a charge of brutally whipping a little girl named Emily Thompson. The Judge decided that there was evidence enough to convict the defendant, but that if he was to send her to the penitentiery it would deprive the child of the only natural protector she had at present. He would only suspend sentence, however, in the hope that the woman would cease from her criminal conduct in future.

IN Washington, on Saturday, Mr. C. Gautier, doing business on Pennsylvania avenue, borrowed from a friend flags and other articles of display with which to decorate his place of business in honor of the Pope's anniversary. By oversight, and unknown to that gentleman, among the flags was one of the old Confederate stripe. The young ladies, daughters and relatives of Mr. G., took the task in hand of decorating the house, and with other flags flung to the breeze the stars and bars. Of course it was soon recognized, and caused some excitement. Upon becoming aware of the fact that it was a Confederate flag, Mr. Gautier had it at once removed.

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, June 24, 1871.

THE prospects of the Democracy in Kentucky, are most flattering and a brilliant victory is assured.

ON Saturday, Hon. GEO. H. PENDLETON sailed for Europe to bring back his family, where they been for the last two years. The *Enquirer* says he started a month earlier than he intended, in order that he may be back early in August and take part in the exciting canvass which will take place in Ohio the coming autumn.

HON. JEREMIAH S. BLACK has been quoted as opposed to the ninth resolution in the Pennsylvania Democratic platform. This is not true, he was in Harrisburg during the sitting of the convention, being engaged in the Supreme Court then in session, and gave his opinion in writing expressing in the boldest terms the binding obligation of the several amendments to the constitution.

THE Republican ticket nominated the other day in Philadelphia is headed by such roosters as ELISHA W. DAVIS and GEO. CONNELL for Senate, and WM. B. MANN for District Attorney. The several Conventions were marked by bloodshed and riotous conduct. Every candidate was nominated by the ring and for its benefit. What a field for DILWORTH, would be this same Philadelphia.

FORNEY'S *Press* appeals to the discontented in Philadelphia and says "Certainly no friend of President GRANT will oppose the ticket placed in nomination yesterday."

The *Inquirer*, *Telegraph* and *Bulletin* are supposed to be friendly to GRANT and so far they all oppose the ticket. Whether they will continue their opposition remains to be seen.

THE *Commercial* quotes the following lines, from WATTS. At least it says they are. Having had to correct it so frequently of late in relation to its misquotations, we have a right to feel in doubt.

"Birds in their little nests agree,
And 'tis a shameful sight,
When children of one family
Fall out and chide and fight."

THE *Commercial* doubtless became familiar with this and similar verses last fall when it undertook the reformation of its party. Democratic children having nothing to fight about, just yet.

THE committee appointed by Congress to gather up sufficient Ku Klux outrages during the interim, to operate upon the Presidential canvass, are in rather a demoralized state. The witnesses called, in the interest of the Republican party have refused to swear as was desired and anticipated, and there is some apprehension expressed that the whole thing will be a failure. The Commission is recommended to go in person through the Southern States and see for themselves but others claim if that course is adopted the only thieves and scalawags that will be discovered are Northern carpet-baggers. "The same, and which GREELEY rose to explain," the other night in New York. Can't you stir up something else gentleman that the dance may go on?

OUR respected fellow citizen WILLIAM THAW, has added to his princely donations to the Western University, the sum of one hundred thousand dollars. It is the intention to have this subscription doubled by the wealthy and generous citizens, and suitable buildings erected, which must prove a credit to the city and State. How much more sensible is the course adopted by Mr. THAW in dispensing his surplus wealth during his life time, than those who wait until death forces it from their possession. He will live, we sincerely hope to enjoy the fruits of these gifts in the gratitude of the particular parties benefitted, as he will receive the unquestioned respect of the whole community thus complimented. May his example be followed by others, in furnishing institutions of learning or charity, the means of accomplishing good, and scattering blessings during the life time of the donor.

THE *Commercial* while boasting of its acquaintance with the works of SCOTT makes the following quotation: "The nervous and pithy words of the doughty Scottish Earl, who thundered out to his ex-entertainer, 'Lord Stanley, thou has lied!'" we will cheerfully lend our copy of MARMION to our learned neighbor when he next ventures to quote from books of which he seems to know nothing but the names.

Now what will be thought of the accuracy and extent of our neighbor's reading when we say that the words were uttered not by a Scottish Earl, but by an English Lord, MARMION! and addressed to Lord ANGUS by him. Here is the line:—

"Lord ANGUS (not STANLEY) thou hast lied!"

But our learned neighbor is as correct here as he was a few weeks ago in his biblical knowledge and research, when he assigned to SOLOMON the language of JOB! THE POST has a severe task, *pro bono publico*, imposed upon it in correcting the blunders of almost every one of our city contemporaries when they attempt quoting. We must, however be compassionate.

We give in conclusion a very pretty and pertinent bit of advice to our neighbors, one and all; they may send round to us for a translation. "*No sator ultra crepidam.*"

"CASTE."

We believe that it is pretty generally understood that this paper never threw itself away upon the idea that there was a precise equality existing between all races of men. On the contrary, we have sought to maintain the truth of science, and assert that there was a difference between the Caucasian and the Africans and Asiatics.

For so doing we have been rebuked from time to time by our more progressive cotemporaries, as being animated by the "infernal spirit of caste." We never knew rightly what that was, but judging from the brimstone adjective it must be something out of the ordinary. It may have been a fault of ours when we declared that there was a difference between the two races—nay more—that there were reasons that went down as fas as the *Plutonic* era of the rocks, why they could never meet on terms of physical or social equality.

We say we might have been mistaken. If so the fault is not all ours. A large portion of it lays at the threshold of science and AUDOBON, AGGASIZ, MURCHISON and Sir RICHARD VIVIAN and others led us along with the rest of the world into a false belief. Even yet we are not convinced that we were wrong, otherwise we would hasten to cast the ashes of repentence upon our heads, and envelop ourselves in the most approved pattern of sackcloth.

Other men have seen differently, or at least they so profess. For at any time during the past twelvemonth our three Radical morning cotemporaries have been ready to asseverate that the most perfect equality existed between the Caucasian and the African races—that they naturally met and fraternized and run into each other more perfectly than the confluent small-pox. Every Radical office seeker and Ring manager in Allegheny county pinned that faith upon his sleeve for crows to pick at.

We shall not doubt the sincerity of these men, when they made such professions, but we are moved to say that their works are at strange variance with their faith. As an example of this we will take the style in which the Radical County Executive Committee is published. There we find the whites and the blacks separated from each other. After every white man is named then comes the colored tail to the county kite, saying in so many words that white and black, like oil and water, will not mix to any advantage. Farther than this we understand that the colored portion of the Committee are required to meet in a separate room from the rest, and go through the form of ratifying the action of the majority.

There certainly exists no good reason why the name of the aristocratic WOODSON or the profound WARE should not be sandwiched between the names of two white men. But this is not all. Not only are "our collored fellow citizens" stuck at the tail end of the committee, like fourteen seals to a doubtful document, but not one of them is assigned a position of honor in any of the various committees that have been appointed. Worse yet, not one of them has been named for an office. Two of them have been lifted up to the sublime position of jurors in the county, and the Ring managers think that that ought to content them. There is no very great ambition upon the part of white men to be made jurors, and we do not feel like admitting the propriety of our Radical friends dressing up the colored element in cast off clothing. Down with the spirit of caste, Radical gentlemen, and teach the lesson of mixture by your own example.

JOURNALISM AND THE JUDICIARY.

From time to time the journalistic profession is made the subject of a homily from the bench, in which the licentiousness of the press is held up to view and rebuked in the gravest manner. Journalists are told that they have no sort of respect for the amenities and decencies of life, that they are the destroyers of reputation and the slayers of character, and should be excommunicated from society.

Whenever newspaper men are thus lectured and hold up to public gaze, Judges and Attorneys hold up their hands in mute horror, and sigh over human depravity. And yet it has never occured to those judges and attorneys that the licentiousness of the legal profession is as the sun to the moon when compared with the profession of journalism.

The press is bad enough we are free to admit, but its sins are exceptional rather than general. There is no profession so high-toned that bad men will not find their way into it, and reflect discredit upon it. We have such men in the journalistic profession, but they are neither so numerous nor so implacably virulent that the whole profession should be periodically arraigned in court and thundered against by the ermined expounders of the law, who every day wink at worse licentiousness that grows continually rampant at the bar of justice.

If a member of the newspaper fraternity causelessly assails private character and does it an injury, we demand that he shall be punished for his wanton offense. But why should not men in the other walks of life be held to the same accountability, and taught that it is also their duty to respect men's characters?

The assaults that are continually indulged in by attorneys upon the characters of litigants and witnesses, if they appeared in a newspaper would consign the publisher to imprisonment for the fullest term prescribed in the law. We have known cases in which a few paltry dollars were involved when the private character of a witness or a party to the suit was blackened to the jury by counsel, and his reputation in the whole community ruined, and yet though innocent of the defamatory charges made against him, yet he had no redress, because the agies of his profession shielded his assailant.

And all this is done to warp the minds of the jury and determine the disposition of a few dollars in which only two persons were concerned. But when the press feels it to be its duty to assail wide spread corruption in which whole States are interested, and single out thieves and plunderers and demand that their crimes be punished, the legal profession cry out with one voice against a licentious press, and charge that its representatives ignore the amenities of life, and should be punished with the extremest penalties.

The private or public character of a man should be just as sacred and as much respected in a court of law as in the editorial room, and because a man is a lawyer he has no moral right to hold up a witness as a perjured scoundrel, when at the same time he would padlock the mouth of an editor and prevent him from telling the truth about a public thief and thus set the public on guard.

In some respects the press is higher than the courts. To oppose what is false and wrong and advocate what is right and true is one of its prerogatives, and one which the courts have no right to take away. The subjects of its discussions are of a wider range than most matters adjudicated in the courts. If in dealing with national evils, its blows fall upon individuals who are at the bottom of them it concerns the nation that its blows shall carry punishment to the very root of corruption. To attack private character from malevolent motives, is no right of the press; neither is it the right of any profession or person.

Among the wrongs that have long been complained of and demand reformation is the licentiousness of the legal profession. It is a false notion that justice can be furthered by murdering personal reputation and blackening men's characters with epithets before a jury. In justice to the public and to the press, which has so often been severely reprimanded by the bench, there should be a bit put in the mouths of attorneys, and prevent them from going behind the shield of courts, not only to blacken one another's characters, but to assail men who are so unfortunate as to be connected with litigation. The restrictions of the press are founded originally on a barbarous idea which seeks to suppress the diffusion of knowledge. While we insist that it should be placed under proper restrictions, we also demand that the legal profession shall be put under like restrictions.

CORRUPTION IN OFFICE.

SENECA wrote for all time, and referred to the present age as well as his own, when he said the corruption of the present times is the general complaint of all times; it ever has been so, and it ever will be so; not considering that the wickedness of the world is always the same as to the degree of it, though it may change places, perhaps, and vary a little in the matter.

Under TIBERIUS the plague of informers was worse than civil war. It was an age wherein the words of men in their cups, the most innocent railleries, and ingenuous freedoms of conversation, were made capital: when it was dangerous to be honest, and only profitable to be vicious; and not only ill things, but vice itself, was both commended and preferred. Authority in sin is an incentive to it, and it is at least an excuse, if not a warrant to transgress after great example. The contempt of poverty in others and the fear of it in ourselves, unmerciful oppressions and mercenary magistrates are the common grievances of a licentious government.

How far are we to-day from the TIBERIAN age? The licentious wickedness of the world has only shifted places, and has been transferred from other nations to our own. The Chief Magistrate of the country has set the open example of bribery, and what wonder that the illustrious example is followed and taken as a sort of warrant of law for smaller corruptions? He is precisely the reverse of GRÆCINUS JULIUS, whose virtue cost him his life at the hands of CALIGULA. PERSICUS attempted to bribe him but GRÆCINUS refused. Supposing that the offer was too small REBILUS was dispatched with a still greater sum. This too was refused since the principle of non-acceptance was the same whether the gift be great or small. But what gift has President GRANT refused? He has accepted them all from a house and lot to a box of cigars; money, horses, lands and everything else that has been presented.

Our neighbor the *Dispatch* may howl about the indecency of THE POST as much as he pleases, but that does not change the nature of the case. When it can disprove the fact that MR. BORIE made President GRANT a valuable present, and President GRANT made MR. BORIE Secretary of the Navy—when it can disprove that the men who got up the various testimonials to the President were immediately appointed to high offices without regard to their fitness, it will be time enough for the *Dispatch* to administer a pious rebuke.

"IF THE POST editor thinks the President guilty of receiving bribes, why not have him indicted?" asks the *Dispatch*. Of what avail would be the attempt? He would proclaim every court out of existence that would attempt to indict him. He is in a position to defy the law—smaller offenders *may* be brought to justice. But because men are sufficiently high in office to escape punishment they are no less guilty or venal than those who have followed their example in the lower walks of official life.

We again renew our demand that this venality and corruption be swept out of office, from the highest to the lowest. Let the work go on. The Augean Stables of Allegheny county are not yet cleansed. Mr. DILWORTH has only so far turned a half inch hose upon their impurities. Let him turn the Ohio of Reform into them and see how they will "pan out." Let us see where the rich nuggets are hidden and whose hands are pure from unclean largesses.

Let the sun of partisanship stand still and the people uphold the hands of this new JOSHUA of Reform, then if he refuses to set the battle amain by holding them up that the people may support them, it will not be out of place to enquire whether this is the Reform of Purification or the Reform of Revenge.

"HERE LET US REST."

The President is said to be displeased with ex-Senator Warner, of Alabama, in declining the Governorship of New Mexico, to provide which place for him he had put himself and others to considerable inconvenience. In order to make room for Mr. Warner, Minister Partridge was transferred from Venezuela to Rio Janeiro, and Governor Pile from New Mexico to Venezuela, thus paying the price of two foreign missions to make the ex Senator comfortable. He wanted the Mobile Collectorship of Customs, however, and because he couldn't have jelly with his tea, he refused his bread and butter. Quite a scramble for the vacancy thus caused is now going on, Senator Conkling desiring the position for one of his proteges, (not a *Tribune* correspondent;) ex-Governor Miller, of Minnesota, now residing at Santa Fe, being also a candidate, it is thought probable, however, that the appointment will be given to Alabama, in lieu of the Governorship of Utah and the Secretaryship of New Mexico, which positions were formerly filled from that State, but subsequently given to other appointees. Senator Warner should remember that the word Alabama, when translated into English, means, "Here let us rest."—*Commercial*.

We cannot possibly understand why the President should be displeased with Mr. WARNER for declining the Governorship of New Mexico. Before his appointment the illustrious carpet-bagger was willing enough to accept the position, because he had been imposed upon. It had been represented to him as a land flowing with milk and honey and fat in all manner of good things. Just upon the eve of his appointment he learned differently from those "who had been there." There was not a thousand dollars of perquisites over and above the regular salary. No one supposes that three or four thousand dollars a year would satisfy a carpet-bagger, when there are fatter oysters to be opened. The Custom House at Mobile was worth half a dozen New Mexicos, and had ten foreign missions been paid for the "comfortable" Governor's Chair, Mr. WARNER would not have exchanged a Collectorship for it.

"Comfort? Comfort scorned of Ku Klux,
It is truth that Warner sings,
That a carpet-bagger's sorrow
Is in losing better things."

HOW'S THIS FOR HIGH?

The *State Journal* of Harrisburg the organ of Gov. Geary, makes the following editorial announcement:

The Republican party expects to meet the Democracy as traitors, discuss them as traitors, and whip them as traitors. That's the issue.

Does Gov. GEARY endorse such sentiments, and is it really the issue? Does the Republican party afford to permit such sentiments to go unrebuked? We shall see.

GEN. MCCANDLESS, in his recent speech at Lebanon, Pa., remarked:

That I did my duty will be shown by the report of my superior officers, on file in the War Department: aye—more than that; within the inmost recesses of the heart of my surviving comrades is treasured the recollection of many a hard-fought field, where, with the elbow touch, we pressed where "death's brief pang was quickest," to maintain the union of our country and the honor of its flag.

Perhaps the *Commercial* will trot out its candidate for Auditor General and let us hear whether he can say as much.

THE Radical Philadelphia *Bulletin* also puts in its protest against the ring nominations in that city. Of Mr. COLLIS the nominee for City Solicitor and WIDENER the City Treasurer it says: "They are a burden and a blot upon the ticket, and should be promptly taken off from it, lest their dead weight drag the rest of the ticket into defeat." It charges "deliberately and squarely" that COLLIS received his nomination through "the members of the Ring for no other purpose than to secure from him, in the event of his election, such important service as the Ring will require from the law officer of this city."

But then what's the use of this growling, the obnoxious individuals will not be withdrawn and the *Bulletin* will support them.

IT seems to be pretty generally agreed upon by the Republican press that the best way to direct attention from the long train of iniquities chargeable to the Republican administration of public affairs, for the past ten years, is to keep up a running fire on the pretended divisions in the Democratic party. This will fail, because the Democratic press is in earnest, and cannot be diverted from the real issue before the people. The Republican party is on trial, and must answer every count in the indictment and there are enough to keep them in motion during the next few months. Among the journals named, as contributing to keep up division is the Bellefonte *Watchman*. We publish in another column an editorial from that paper which will set at rest any misgivings on that score.

OBITUARY.

Clement Laird Vallandigham.

Perhaps there are but few men in the nation whose death would excite more comment then that of the distinguished gentleman whose name heads this article. His unexpected and tragic demise has taken the whole nation by surprise, and awakened a feeling of universal regret.

CLEMENT LAIRD VALLANDIGHAM was born in the quiet little town of New Lisbon, Columbiana county, Ohio, in the year 1822. He was the third son of the Rev. CLEMENT VALLANDIGHAM, a most worthy Episcopal minister, and was himself, at the time of his death, an elder in the church.

His father was in very moderate circumstances and young CLEMENT was thrown upon his own resources from his boyhood. His education, which was perhaps more finished than any member of the Western bar, was entirely self-acquired. At an early age he entered a select school in his native town kept by Miss JANE COOK, where he at once became noted for his proficiency and his aptitude. After carrying away the honors of Miss COOK'S school, he attended a Latin school kept by his brother, Rev. JAMES L. VALLANDIGHAM and Rev. Mr. DOUTHETT.

At the age of eighteen he entered Jefferson College, Canonsburg, Pa., from which institution he graduated in his twenty-first year with the highest honors of his class. Pending this time, however, Mr. VALLANDIGHAM had commenced the study of law, and KENT and BLACKSTONE were the companions of his boyhood. For the purpose of securing the means to finish his education, he became a school teacher himself and taught one term of school on the Eastern Shore of Maryland.

After having finished his collegiate course, he completed his legal studies in the office of STANTON & UMBSTAETTER, at New Lisbon. Having been admitted to the practice of the law, he remained for some time in Columbiana county, but afterward removed to Dayton, Montgomery county, where he at once made his mark. At the age of twenty-six he was sent to the popular branch of the Ohio Legislature, and became a leader in his party. His first appearance as a public man was in the celebrated session of the Ohio Legislature in '46, when the great "absquatulation" of the Legislature took place, pending the election of a United States Senator. Two "abolitionists" held the balance of power on joint ballot, and neither the Whigs nor the Democrats could elect their caucus nominees. Hon. SALMON P. CHASE was the nominee of the two abolitionists. After weeks of fruitless balloting, Mr. VALLANDIGHAM was the "man who dared" to designate Mr. CHASE as the Democratic candidate for Senator. Then there was "scattering in hot haste." Judge WHITMAN, now of Cincinnati, then representing Fairfield county in the Senate, and who can justly lay claim to having the longest hair of any man in the world, retired to room 33 in the American House, and vowed that he would have his locks shorn before he would vote for Mr. CHASE. The result was that the Sergeant-at-Arms of the two Houses, backed by the *posse comitatus*, arrested the entire Legislature and *vi et armis* compelled a joint session which elected Mr. CHASE Senator. To this day it is not known who swore the hardest over the result, the Whigs or the Democrats. Certain it is, that every Democrat voted for CHASE, and every Whig voted against him. From that day to this, the Ohio Democracy have had to stand as a sort of godfather to Mr. CHASE, notwithstanding the fact that the Democrats most sublimely hated his political ideas. To them, it was merely a choice of evils. CHASE was to be preferred before CORWIN, or any other Whig in the State.

But we have unintentionally digressed in this brief obituary sketch. In 1843 Mr. VALLANDIGHAM was united in marriage with Miss LOUISA MCMAHON, of Baltimore, Md. At the very moment that the fatal accident happened to Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, his wife was on her way to Baltimore, having been summoned there to the death-bed of her brother. Where or under what circumstances she was made the recipient of the startling news of her husband's death, we have not learned. The blow was necessarily a severe one to her profundly sensitive nature.

In 1856 Mr. VALLANDIGHAM was elected to Congress from the Third Ohio District. Hon. L. D. CAMPBELL, the present Congressman from that District, was his opponent for a seat in the Thirty-fifth Congress. He was re-elected over the same gentleman to the Thirty-sixth Congress. In Congress he was assigned upon a number of the most important committees. His bold opposition to the Republican party during the year 1861 gave him a national reputation. His wonderful eloquence rather than his political views challenged attention. With all that has been said about his extreme political views, he was always conservative. Not in a single utterance of his can be found one of the extreme views attributed to him by the opposition.

In 1862 Ohio went Democratic to the general consternation of the Republican leaders in Washington. It seemed then as though the political reaction would sweep over the whole country. Early in the year 1863 it was determined that something must be done. The Democratic leaders in the State must be stricken down. Gov. TOD as *Governor* of Ohio had attempted it, but under the State laws Judge PHILADELPH VAN TRUMP of Lancaster issued a warrant for the arrest of Gov. TOD for kidnapping, and had placed him under heavy bonds. Then it was determined to transfer "arbitrary arrests" from the Governor of Ohio to the Military Commander of the Department. In February Gen. BURNSIDES' "Order 38" was issued for the purpose of laying the ground work for the arrest of prominent Democrats.

Strangely and innocently enough, Mr. VALLANDIGHAM was made the victim of this order, no doubt because at that time he was the leading Democrat of Ohio. His arrest and banishment is well known to all. And yet he never violated "Order 38." That fact was not even proven against him upon his mock trial.

These are the main facts. Early in the spring of 1863, a Democratic meeting was held at Mt. Vernon, Ohio, at which Mr. VALLANDIGHAM and Hon. S. S. COX were speakers. "Order 38" came in for a large amount of Democratic indignation. But Mr. VALLANDIGHAM said nothing against it. He mentioned the order and regretted that such a thing should go down to history, but counselled his hearers not to trench upon the tyrannical edict. Mr. COX followed with one of his characteristic speeches. He denounced the order and its author. "I spit upon this pimp of tyranny," said Mr. COX, "I hold him up to the scorn of mankind, and he is the truest patriot who first puts his foot upon Order No. 38." This was the "violent and disloyal language" for which Mr. VALLANDIGHAM was arrested. Words that he never uttered, and a fact to which Mr. COX, Judge HURD and other parties testified. But their testimony availed nothing. Mr. VALLANDIGHAM was to be disposed of, guilty or not guilty. He was first sentenced to be shot at Newport Barricks. The universal indignation of the country prevented this. President LINCOLN ordered him to be "sent through the lines." Even then it was determined to murder Mr. VALLANDIGHAM. A sergeant of the Seventeenth Ohio Infantry was sent with the squad of soldiers that were to conduct him South, charged specially to shoot Mr. VALLANDIGHAM as soon as he was outside the line of the Union pickets. Gen. ROSECRANS suspecting some such a design made a new detail of men.

The Democratic Convention of Ohio in 1863 nominated Mr. VALLANDIGHAM for Governor who in the mean time had passed through the Southeren States to the Burmudas and thence to Canada. Hon. JOHN BROUGH was Mr. VALLANDIGHAM'S competitor, and was elected by the remarkable majority of 101,999, or about 110,000 illegal votes. This was the year when the "Soldiersvoting law" was in operation. The returns from the army were made to suit circumstances

Among the Ohio regiments in the field, it was made a sufficient ground to take away a man's pay and allowances to have a Democraticticket in his posession. And yet Col. SERAPHIM MEYER'S regiment voted almost unanimously for him. Col. MCGROARTY'S Sixty-seventh and Col. BALL'S One Hundred and Twenty-second voted largely for him. Each of these officers has been followed since with implacable fury. MCGROARTY died of his wounds and in poverty and was turned out of office by the present administration because he could not forget his earlier instincts.

Governor BROUGH'S remarkable majority was made up on this way. In 1863 to try to deprive a soldier of the right of suffrage—that is, challenge his vote—was a "disloyal practice," and subjected the offender to a military trial. Under this facile statute, squads of furloughed soldiers were taken from one polling place to another, and voted without limit.

We had thought to give some personal recollections of Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, but we have already transgressed too far upon the patience of our readers. In the personal relations and private walks of life, Mr. VALLANDIGHAM was a man whom everybody loved and honored. A devoted and unassuming Christian, and a man of rare dignity and affability, to know him was to respect him. But few public men leave behind them so wide a circle of genuine mourners as Mr. VALLANDIGHAM. He was stricken down in his prime, and by a strange accident, the particulars of which we have already given in full. Kindly memories will honor his grave.

DEMOCRACY.

The Editorial Convention at Bellefonte—Officers Elected—Resolutions The Next Meeting, etc.

The Democratic Editorial Association of Pennsylvania met at Bellefonte, on Tuesday. Between thirty and forty papers were represented, with Col. Jacob Ziegler, of the Butler *Herald*, the President, in the Chair.

The constitution adopted at the Harrisburg meeting, was read by Hon. P. Gray Meek, when those editors who had not signed it, stepped forward and recorded their names.

The following resolution, offered by H. L. Deiffenbach, was, after some discussion, adopted:

Resolved, That the editors of Democratic newspapers in Pennsylvania, who shall notify the Secretary, previous to the next annual meeting of this Association, and pledge themselves to attend the annual meetings, shall be deemed *de facto* members; and that such editors as signify their willingness to become members, be requested to authorize the Secretary to sign their names to the Constitution.

The following resolution was adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That the late Democratic State Convention deserves eminent credit for having conferred the nomination of Auditor General and Surveyor General upon men of undoubted capacity, integrity and general fitness for the positions for which they are nominated.

An election for officers was then held with the following result:

President.—Henry L. Dieffenbach, of the Bloomsburg *Columbian*.

Vice President.—Charles J. Biddle, *Age*.

Recording Secretary.—W. P. Furey, Mauch Chunk *Times*.

Corresponding Secretary—H. G. Smith, Lancaster *Intelligencer*.

Treasurer.—John W. Rohrer, Kittanning *Sentinel*.

Executive Committee.—John W. Brown, Harrisburg *Patriot*, Aug. Duncan, Chambersburg *Valley Spirit*, and Henry A. McPike, Cambria *Freeman*.

On motion, the thanks of the Association were tendered to the retiring officers of the Association for the efficient manner in which they discharged their duties.

Erie was selected as the place for holding the next Summer Convention in June 1872.

THE FOOTSTEPS OF DECAY.

[Translated from the Spanish.]

Oh! let the soul its slumbers break,
Arouse its senses, and awake
To see how soon
Life, with its glories, glides away,
And the stern footsteps of decay
Come rolling on!

How pleasure, like the passing wind,
Blows by, and leaves nought behind
But grief at last
How still our present happiness
Seems, to the wayward fancy, less
Than what is past!

And while we view the rolling tide
Down which our flowing minutes glide
Away so fast,
Let us the present hour employ,
And deem each future dream a joy
Already past.

Let no vain hope deceive the mind,
No happier let us hope to find
To-morrow than to-day:
Our golden dreams of yore were bright
Like them the present shall delight—
Like them decay.

Our birth is but the starting-place;
Life is the running of the race,
And death the goal;
There all our steps at last are brought—
That path, alone of all unsought,
Is found of all.

Our lives like hasting streams must be,
That into one engulfing sea
Are doomed to fall—
The sea of death! whose waves roll on
O'er king and kingdom, crown and throne,
And swallow all.

Alike the river's lordly tide,
Alike the streamlet's gentle glide
To that sad wave!
Death levels poverty and pride—
The rich and poor sleep side by side
Within the grave.

Long ere the damps of death can blight,
The cheeks' pure glow of red and white
Hath passed away!
Youth smiled and all was vainly fair;
Age came and laid his fingers there,
And where are they?

Where is the strength that marked decay,
The step that rose so light and gay,
The heart's blithe tone?
The strength is gone; the step is slow;
And joy grows weariness and woe,
When age comes on!

Say, then, how poor and little worth
Are all the glittering toys of earth
That lure us here!
Dreams of a sleep that death must break
Alas! before it bids us wake,
Ye disappear!

The Royal Alliance—"Prince Fred" Interviewed.

A West Point correspondent of the World recently had a conversation with Fred Grant concerning the rumored contract of marriage with Princess Beatrice. He says:

This morning I had quite an extended interview with "Prince" Fred himself, and he conversed with me very freely. At first he denied all knowledge of the matter, but a sly twinkle in the eye and an amused expression about the mouth led me to believe that he was not quite so entirely ignorant as he pretended.

"You have heard, I presume, Mr. Grant," I said, "of this rumored engagement of marriage between yourself and the Princess of England?"

"Yes," he replied, smiling.

"Should I be indiscreet in asking you i it be true?"

"You may ask."

"Well, what do you think of the proposed scheme? Would you object?"

"Perhaps not, under circumstances. It might be the means of bringing about a most friendly state of feeling between the two countries."

"I have heard it suggested that should you become a British subject, as must necessarily happen were you to be appointed Viceroy of Canada, you might be somewhat amenable to British influence."

He drew himself up proudly and replied: "I am an American and a soldier. Small fear that I should be ever disloyal to my country to even the slightest extent. Besides, should this plan be carried out, Canada before long would be a part of the United States. Who knows? Perhaps England—" he did not finish the sentence.

"Do you think that any of the great powers of Europe would object?"

"No, why should they? France is now, and will be for some time to come, powerless. The Emperor of Germany is a relative of Queen Victoria, and would, undoubtedly, favor any idea emanating from her. Amadeus, the newly elected King of Spain, is too shaky on his throne to essay any remonstrances. The Emperor of Russia is too good a friend to Prussia to object unless she do. Victor Emmanuel can't object to anything. Austria is busy with home matters. The Turk does not trouble himself about foreign matters. So the political sky will be perfectly clear."

"Allow me to compliment you upon your acquaintance with the politics of the world. When do you expect further revelations?"

"It is impossible for me to say at present. In fact, I would not say if I could."

"Taking this thing from the American point of view, how do you like this European system of arranging marriages between people who have never seen each other, for state reasons."

"I don't believe in it, and" (emphatically) "I came of age a little while ago and I cannot be forced to do anything I do not choose to. I'm twenty-one years old."

"But do you take into consideration that your proposed union is with an actual princess, a beautiful creature with the poetic name of Beatrice?"

"Well, if she's beautiful, that's something. Names don't count much."

"Then you would hesitate over the proposition?"

"It takes two to make a bargain, and I have not yet given my word to anything. A princess is all very well if she is good-looking and I like her, and she is 'well fixed.' That latter might have some effect."

"Well, the children of the Queen of England generally have a good share of the comforts of life to start housekeeping with."

"So I have heard. But—there is time enough yet to talk about that."

"You, of course, having lived the ascetic life of a cadet here for four years, are 'fancy free' and ready to accept Beatrice if she suits you, and the future is all pleasantly arranged to meet your independent views?"

"That is rather a delicate question. I cannot commit myself at present. You see there may be ties which I, as an independent American, of age and not in the habit of being driven into anything, might regard as prior to any possible advantages from a union with any princess in the world. But of that I say nothing." (Here his hand wandered up to his breast as if in search of a button, which was conspicuously and suspiciously absent from the glittering row of its fellows on the full front of the cadet uniform.)

AT Troy, N. Y., hereafter, the public schools are to hold one session daily of five hours.

THE Memphis Appeal, in speaking of the baby show to come off in that city on June 24th, advises "lady mothers" to be getting their infants into proper shape. The babies are to be classified. Those under a year to have blue ribbons and dresses. Those over twelve and under eighteen months will be dressed in yellow. Those over eighteen months and under two years are to have pink "fixins." None of the entries to be shod.

Sea-Side Dresses.

Breakfast toilet for the sea-side must be very dressy. One is a charming morning-robe made of French cambric, the skirt *en train*, with fine embroidered ruffles set on with bands of cambric, richly braided. The front of the robe embellished with the same unique trimming, which extends up over the bust, terminating at the shoulders. Sleeves pointed at the back and very full from the elbow to the wrist.

A very stylish sea-side walking-suit was of white pique, lower skirt trimmed with fine ruffles of Hamburg embroidery, each held in place with a two inch band of insertion. Overskirt was *en train*, open in front and garnished with embroidered flutings and insertions, sides and back *bouffant*. The jacket was close-fitting, skirt long and open in the back, short in the sides and long in front, which was garnished to match the skirts.

For an evening-dress a Swiss muslin, or French organdy, is most elegant *en train*, trimmed with a deep bias flounce surmounted with fluting edged with Valenciennes lace. The second a skirt full and long, *orne* with tiny puffs set in between bands of lace insertion. The sides looped to give the skirt the appearance of Grecian drapery. Corsage low-lining, the muslin put on plain, the whole trimmed to match the skirt. Sleeves, handsome drapery *orne* with puffs and lace.

Morning-robes made of silk will be in vogue. A handsome one was with the garment full train and arranged in lilac-colored pongee silk, garnished with *coquilles* made of pale lilac satin, the waist closed or left open according to the fancy of the wearer, if the latter style is preferred. The underskirt was elaborately garnished with tucks, puffs, and either embroidery or lace. The waist sat quite snugly to the form and made to fit more closely by a wide belt of the same material.

A very handsome dinner-dress for a New York belle to visit Saratoga was made of lavender silk, the skirt full train and trimmed with ruchings of white and lavender displayed in triangles. The overskirt is made of grenadine; the ground color a pale lavender, over which runs a fragile vine of green leaves. The sides of the *jupe* are gracefully looped and confined with bunches of leaves; corsage, Pompadour style; the *tout ensemble* set off with an abundance of Duchesse lace.

Funeral Customs.

We have several times of late commented upon the growing evil of costly and showy funerals. The time was when funerals were looked upon with solemnity, and churches were revered as places of worship. As the New York Express well remarks, the time now is when funerals are mockeries, and temples of worship too often, alas, are but ministers to human vanity. When one has sincere friends, it is particularly acceptable to his relatives to receive their sympathy, and to have them show their regard for the deceased by lending their presence at the tomb. But when, simply to make an ostentatious display, every one who can be thought of is hustled into a carriage and conveyed to the cemetery, cracking their jokes and thinking of nothing, apparently, but the ride, does not the whole thing become a vile mockery. Seventy-five per cent. of those who attend the average funerals in cities care no more for the deceased, and give the mortal remains of a human being going to his last resting place, no more thought than they would those of a fancy dog or a pet parrot. The American people have conceived a notion that a vast amount of money must be spent on funerals, and in order to do this many people must occupy carriages. More especially is this the case with people of slender means, who will take the last cent they have in the house to provide a grand funeral and and make a grand show, while surviving members of the family may suffer for bread.—Balt. Sun.

The Living and the Dead.

A drive to the extreme east of Paris, says the correspondent of the London Daily News, is an undertaking not to be performed without meeting with many obstacles. It is easy enough to get to the Place de la Bastille; for the omnibuses are running there. But the barricades begin there, and so do the corpses. The writer proceeds: "There is a barricade across the mouth of the Rue de la Roquette, before which, right in the faces of the crowd, lie five corpses festering in the warm sunshine. They are the bodies of National Guards who fell in the defense of the barricade, but from their appearance it would seem that a large proportion of the troops considered it a duty to fire into the dead. Proceeding up the Rue de la Roquette, we came to the prison, the court of which was used as an execution ground. The corpses have been removed. The evidences of the tragedy have not been effaced; they are still visable in bullet-holes and gouts of dried blood. Far and wide, too, are traces of the Communist troops. There are piles of arms, incongruous in shape and manufacture; of clothes, often blood-stained; of caps and boots. The Line are in great force about this quarter, evidently one requiring to be dominated with a high hand. The chains of sentinels are continuous. At every street corner, the mouths of cannon stare you in the face. The women hiss denunciations at the sentries. The shops, are now opening fast everywhere, especially those devoted to the sale of funeral wreaths. Pere-la-Chaise presents a deplorable sight; the resting places of the dead are much defiled; the monuments have been greatly injured by the firing; coffins have been broken, and the remains lie scattered over the ground. You may measure the dead not by humers but by the rod. They lie in a double tier on the grass, powdered over with a coating of lime. There are many woman among them, and faces the ferocity of which makes one sick to look upon. In one place there was a hole dug knee deep to hold the people while being shot. The blood is still in pools there. At Belleville there is a continuous chain of sentries in the streets, and strong posts at each corner are required to dominate the still active ferocity of the district. The women curse the soldiers as they pass, who, on their part, smile at their impotent ebullitions of fury. Scarcely any men are left in the district. Those who are curse and hate with a fury which no force can quell. The Chatean d'Ean and the neighborhood are ghastly ruins. Everywhere are barricades; everywhere shell and bullet marks."

WALTHAM, Mass., has its mystery. Early on Thursday evening last, a volume of smoke was seen apparently issuing from the tower of the Congregationalist Church, and the fire engines were called out to extinguish the flames, which were supposed to be just ready to burst forth. But quickly the people were astonished to see the same appearances about the tower of the Methodist church, then of the Baptist, and finally of the Catholic church. Yet it was all smoke and no fire, continuing for three-quarters of an hour, when, just before dark, it ceased as mysteriously as it began.

A STERLING OLD POEM.

Who shall judge from his manners?
Who shall know him by his dress?
Paupers may be fit for princes,
Princes fit for something less.
Crumpled shirt and dirty jacket
May beclothe the golden ore
Or the deepest thoughts and feelings—
Satin vest can do no more.

There are streams of crystal nectar
Ever flowing out of stone;
There are purple beds and golden,
Hidden, crushed, and overthrown.
God, who counts by souls, not dresses,
Loves and prospers you and me,
While He values thrones the highest
But as pebbles in the sea.

Man upraised above his fellows,
Oft forgets his fellows then;
Masters—rulers—lords; remember
That your meanest hinds are men!
Men of labor, men of feeling,
Men of thought men of fame,
Claiming rights to sunshine
In a man's ennobling name.

There are foam-embroidered oceans,
There little wood-clad rills;
There are feeble inch-high saplings,
There are cedars on the hills.
God, who counts by souls, not stations,
Loves and prospers you and me,
For to Him all vain distinctions
Are as pebbles in the sea.

Toiling hands alone are builders
Of a nations' wealth and fame,
Titled laziness is pensioned,
Fed and fattened on the same;
By the sweat of others' foreheads,
Living only to rejoice,
While the poor man's outraged freedom
Vainly lifts its feeble voice.

Truth and justice are eternal,
Born with lovliness and light;
Secret wrongs shall never prosper
While there is a sunny right
God, whose world-wide voice is singing
Boundless love to you and me,
Like oppression with its titles
But as pebbles in the sea.

A WATERY GRAVE OF FORTY.

A Schooner Founders on the Coast of Newfoundland—Over Thirty Families Left Destitute and Morning—The Terrors of Boreas.

On the 26th of last month the schooner Little Belle left the harbor of St. John, Newfoundland, bound for the North side of Conception Bay, laden with provisions and a general outfit for the cod fishery. About midway between St. John harbor and the bay the wind sprung up lively and all the canvass was set upon the schooner in order to run clear of the land before nightfall. The wind gradually increased until it was found necessary to shorten sail. Several squalls struck the schooner and every soul on board, though inured to the most severe weather, grew much alarmed. As the storm became more furious all canvas was taken off the vessel, and she ran for about an hour before the wind under poles. Even then the storm overcame her, and the order to lay to under the wind was given. Another fearful alarm arose at this point, for the wind was sweeping directly against the crags on the lee shore, whither the schooner was drifting at the rate of two miles an hour. After drifting several hours there was no alternative for the crew but to head the vessel toward the safest landing place along the shore to save their lives.

About midnight the schooner struck heavily on one of the points of Belle Island Headland, near Portugal Cove, and stove in her bows. As the vessel was filling rapidly the crew strove to get her again into deep water and head her for a beach situated near the point on which she had struck. On reaching a few hundred yards seaward the Little Belle went down, and her hardy crew—all fishermen, bound on their summer voyage, were called upon to save their lives. There were but three small punts on board, but these went down with the schooner, as there was no time or opportunity amid the confusion to unfasten the gear with which they were secured to the deck.

Forty-five stalwart men leaped for their lives into the mountainous waves that rose furiously around the wreck, and only five reached the shore. The latter were cast rather insensibly by the waves upon the rocks than saved by any superior exertions of their own.

On the following morning (the 26th ult.) the scene of the catastrophe swarmed with fishing smacks and smaller boats in search of the bodies of the unfortunate crew of the ill-fated Little Belle. Eleven bodies were found floating near the shore, three of whom were identified by witnesses of their discovery.

Grappling was commenced on all sides and late on the evening of the 29th ultimo, two more corpses were brought to light as evidences of this heart-rending calamity.

A later account of this terrible disaster announces that two women named Mary McGrath and Mrs. Litburn, left St. John as passengers on board the ill-fated schooner.

All but one of those who are missing or drowned, leave wives and families behind who are dependent on them for the means of living through the long and profitless winter of Newfoundland.

Count Moltke on the German Successes.

Count Moltke says in a letter to the poet Oscar von Redwitz, who addressed to him his "Song of the New German Empire:"

To the poet it is permitted to be prodigal. He sows with full hands diamonds and pearls, the stars of heaven and the flowers of earth, and in the same spirit he bestows his praises. In this sense only can I receive your song comparing me to the great men of the past. These have been great also in adversity, and especially in adversity. We have had nothing but successes. Let it be called chance, destiny, fortune, or the ways of Providence—men alone have not done it. Conquests so great are essentially the result of a state of things which we can neither create nor dominate. The excellent but unfortunate Pope Adrian had the following words engraved on his tomb: "How different is the action of even the best of men according to the times in which he lives! More than once the most capable has failed owing to the invincible force of circumstances, while a less capable has been carried by it to success." If I see myself constrained, not by a false and vain modesty, to consider as not deserved part of the praises bestowed on me, I am not the less indebted for them; for verses like yours may last longer than many a bronze or marble monument.

The Archbishopric of Paris.

The recent cruel murder of Archbishop Darboy by the Parisian Commune has suggested the fact that the office, for more than twenty years past, has been, with one exception, a most unfortunate and fatal one. In 1848 Archbishop Affre was killed at a barricade, during the bloody warfare then raging in the streets of the beautiful city, and while he was laboring to mitigate as much as possible the horrors of the terrible strife. His successor, M. Sibour, was assassinated in 1857, while celebrating mass, his murderer being an insane priest. Cardinal Marlot, the next incumbent of the office, after expending both his private fortune and official income in the restoration of Notre Dame, was allowed to die in peace, in 1863; but his successor, Bishop Darboy of Nantes, was not permitted a similar end, being slain in cold blood by the wretches who first murdered his country.

THE HORSE DISEASE.

No Abatement in the Malady—It Still Defies Professional Skill—Its Ravages Yesterday.

This very remarkable malady which has recently made its appearance among the horses of the street-railway companies, and the large livery and sale stables, still continues its ravages, without the slightest sign of abatement. It still baffles the most eminent and experienced veterinary surgical skill in the City, notwithstanding the cases have had the most unremitted attention. Yesterday, a dissection of an animal recently diseased, belonging to the Third-avenue line, was made, and a careful examination and analysis of the contents of the stomach elicited nothing by which the origin of the fatal disorder could be traced. The food of the animals, the corn, oats, and even the salt have all been minutely analyzed, but the investigation resulted in no important disclosures. Several new remedies were tried yesterday, but so far have proved ineffectual in even mitigating the disease. The veterinary surgeons make the very equivocal statement that they do not understand exactly the real nature of the disease, but add that it is not contagious. From very authentic sources, it appears that up to last evening the horse plague has attacked between seven and eight hundred horses most of which were the property of the street railway companies, and of those seized with the disease, over one hundred per cent. have already resulted fatally. Of course, one of the cases have been cured, but a thorough cure has indeed, it seems, been a rare occurrence. The Third-avenue line is said to have nearly 200 horses down with the disorder, doubtless the majority of which will either die or become utterly worthless in the future. They lost twenty horses on Tuesday night, and a number on yesterday. Their line, with its 3,000 horses, it is said, has already suffered so severely as to compel them to withdraw the usual extra afternoon cars from the road. The Second avenue shows by no means any more gratifying exhibit. As already stated, it was among the horses of this line that the disease originated, and since its appearance they have averaged over 100 on the sick list, with comparatively few cures. The other lines, both on the west side of Broadway and those across town, all suffered proportionately. It is also said that the only companies that have been fortunate in not yet having the dread disease to make its appearance in their stables are the Fourth and Tenth avenue and Bleecker street lines.—N. Y. Times 15th.

How to See Down a Well.

It is not generally known, says the Lancaster (Penn.) Intelligencer how easy a matter it is to explore the bottom of a well, cistern or pond of water by the use of a common mirror, so that the reflected rays of light will fall into the water. A bright spot will be seen at the bottom, so light as to show the smallest object plainly. By this means we have examined the bottoms of wells fifty feet deep, when half full or more of water. The smallest straw or other objects can be perfectly seen from the surface. In the same way one can examine the bottom of the ponds and rivers, if the waters be somewhat clear and not agitated by winds or rapid motion. If a well or cistern be under cover, or shaded by a building so that the sunlight will not fall near the opening, it is only necessary to employ two mirrors, using one to reflect the light to the opening, and another to reflect it down into the water. Light may be thrown fifty or a hundred yards to the precise spot desirable, and then downward. we have used the mirror to success to reflect light around the house to a shaded well, and also to carry it from a south window through two rooms and then into a cistern under the north side of the house. Half a dozen reflections of light may be made, though each mirror diminishes the brilliancy of the light. Let any one not used to the method try it, and he will not only find it useful, but a very pleasant experiment. It will perhaps reveal a mass of sediment at the bottom of the well that has been little thought of, but which may have been a frightful source of disease by its decay in the water.

Fair Play on the Turf—How the Law May Interfere.

On the 20th of May last, at a trotting match at Breeze Park, near Philadelphia, a man named James Fleet threw a coat at "American Girl" as she was coming down the home stretch, in the lead. Fleet was arrested, and charged with an assault and battery on Benj Daniels, the driver. Judge Allison, of Philadelphia, in his charge to the jury, said:

"In this case it is not pretended that the coat thrown did come in contact with the driver, but that it did come in contact with the horse. If the intention was to strike the horse the act would amount to an assault and battery on the driver. If this driver had been thrown out of his sulky and killed, the defendant could have been indicted and convicted for murder, and it might probably be murder in the first degree. If the defendant went out from the crowd of spectators on this occasion, and threw the coat or other obstruction at the horse, buggy and man, being the same and indivisible, an assault and battery on the horse amounts to an assault on the man driving it. If the coat struck the horse, the battery on the horse is a battery on the driver. If the flourishing of the coat affected the progress of the horse, so as to cause the latter to swerve or jerk the sulky from its true course, and to rudely jostle or disturb the driver, then the defendant was guilty of an assault and battery."

The jury under this charge and testimony, rendered a verdict of guilty. Sentence postponed.

A German Uncle's Wedding Gift.

Here is a nice bit of gossip from the New York correspondence of the St. Louis Republican:

"A dear little Boston girl has a rich relative living in Frankfort, who, upon being notified of that same little girl's approaching wedding sent her a *box*. I assisted at the opening. Oh what is more delightful than getting a *box!* A box with foreign shipping marks on it, and a labrynth of directions. We four of us, the bride and I and a screw-driver and the new husband, got the cover and lots of paper off, and found a large paper box containing such a lovely evening dress, a pale blue velvet trained under-dress that shaded white on top of the folds; an over-dress of pale blue silk elaborately made and trimmed with multitudes of ruches of the silk; the edges of them all finished with the narrowest valenciennes lace; the waist of velvet with the valenciennes ruches upon it, and a deep fall of wide valenciennes forming the short sleeve. The over-dress being open showed the entire front breadth of velvet, perfectly plain. The costume was perfect; and when further search discovered a case containing a huge pair of Moorish ear-rings in turquoise, and a necklace of the same that matched the velvet, we all voted a German uncle in Frankfort to be the next best thing to a German husband in America, both these articles belonging to my little Boston bride."

ROSE OF THE ISLES.

Word was brought to the Irish king
That the love of his heart lay suffering,
And pined for the comfort his voice would bring.
(Oh! ride as though you were flying.)

Thirty nobles saddled with speed,
Each one mounting a gallant steed,
Which he kept for battle and days of need—
Oh! ride as if you were flying.

Spurs were stuck in the foaming flank,
Worn out chargers staggered and sank,
Bridles were slacken'd and girths were burst
But ride as they would the king rode first,
For his Rose of the Isles lay dying

His nobles are beaten one by one;
They have fainted, and faltered and homeward gone;
His fair little page now follows alone,
For strength and for courage trying!

The king looked back at that faithful child,
Wan was the face that answering smil'd;
They passed the draw-bridge with clattering din:
There he dropp'd and only the king rode in,
Where his Rose of the Isles lay dying.

The king blew a blast on his bugle horn.
No answering came, but faint and forlorn
An echo returned on the cold gray morn,
Like the breath of a spirit sighing.

The castle's portal stood grimly wide,
None welcom'd the king from that weary ride;
For dead, in the light of the dawning day,
The pale sweet voice of the welcomer lay,
Who had yearned for his voice while dying.

Ladies Handwriting.

We continually see advertisements of ladies who can write a good hand, and wish for work in copying manuscripts. One lady's "good hand" is all peaks and angels; another's all scrawling dashes; while the sins of undotted i's and uncrossed t's are legion; not to speak of errors in spelling, by no means unfrequent. The luckless employer is driven to distruction by the labor of deciphering, to which is sometimes added the labor of correction; and he finally throws down the ill-done work, with a pardonable sneer at the incapacity of women for anything but dress. Of course, she gets no further work from him. Now to write an ugly hand may be called a misfortune, if you will; but to write an illegible hand is a crime against society. Every one who chooses can form each letter distinctly, can make a difference between an n and a u, between e and c, can dot i's and cross a t. Therefore, no educated woman who wishes for employment as an amanuensis or copyist can be excused for writing badly. She ought to be able to write letters and copy manuscripts clearly and legibly; if she cannot, she has only herself to blame. To those who feel their deficiency and wish to improve here are a few hints. Write two or three copies every day in a large hand. Look at your copy upside down, when the turns of the letters should appear as well shaped as they did when you looked at them the right way. Thus, let the letters nu, when turned upside down, make a good clear mi, only wanting the addition of the dot to the i. Never leave an i to be dotted or a t to be crossed till you have finished the line or sentence. Dot your i's and cross your t's when you finish the word, at latest. Remember that the lines of legibility in writing, as of beauty in nature, are all curved. Angular writing is never pretty, seldom legible. Never indulge in making tails to g's, q's, y's, or over heads to l's t's, and similar letters, running them into the upper and under line. Indulge not in turns, curls, or flourishes of any kind. Study to make your writing compact without being cramped; free, without straggling. To write rather upright than otherwise contributes to the union of compactness and freedom. Never imitate another person's writing under the idea that it is prettier than your own. Many a girl has spoiled a good handwriting in this way. Let your handwriting form itself from free, bold copy-writing and let it be thoroughly your own. Cultivate the power of writing, and quickly, because it will probably be a necessity to you—certainly an advantage. But eschew hurry. Legibility must never be sacrificed to speed.—[Victoria Magazine.

Being Drowned.

Some extraordinary mental phenomena occur in drowning. As soon as respiration is suspended, by the indrawing of water into the lungs, consciousness is immediately extinguished. From all that can be gathered in regard to the action of the heart, that organ probably acts, feebly, a considerable time after the function of respiration is suspended. By its muscular force arterial blood is driven onwardly to the head faster than the veins bring it back, and consequently the mind is plunged, as it were, into a profound sleep; for loss of consciousness results from a sudden apoplexy induced by an extra accumulation of blood in the delicate texture of the brain.

When the pulsations of the heart stop, then the tension on the muscles relax; and if no efforts at resuscitation are made, vital heat diminishes gradually, and the change is an expansion of compressed gasses in the cavities of the body, due to the first processes of chemical decomposition. If the body, however, is recovered immediately, even though respiration and circulation are quiescent, it is possible to re-establish the movement of the lungs by artificial inflation of the lungs, vigilantly continued for a long while. The trial is not always successful, but so encouraging that the prospect demands the utmost perseverance.

With the revived action of the heart, the moment the lungs begin to take in oxygen from the air forced upon them, life begins to return. So it is admitted by physiological philosophers that the soul is won back, if it had gone, in the act of restoration; or else it is morally certain its departure at death is a gradual process, which may be interrupted, and reimprisoned in the brain by human effort and skill.

Women Burned in the Ruins.

There is, says a Paris correspondent of the London Times, of May 27th, a yellow, ghastly look in the atmosphere, so charged with the smoke of burning houses and public buildings that the sun shines feebly through it. The Tuilleries is a mere shell. The smoke from the Ministry of Finance and the magnificent public buildings at the corner of the Rue Royal and the Rue Rivoli is still rising from the ruins, and in the celebrated bonnet maker's, Madame Dronart, No. 3 Rue de Rivoli, well known to many of your lady readers, a number of young women employed there took refuge in the cellars, and are now stifled beneath a pile of rubbish twenty or thirty feet high. The Rue Royale, which I could only see a portion of, is like a Ninevitish mound of rubbish, during the fire is still extending. Turning back by the Boulevard Haussmann, I reached the Grand Opera, a mass of barricades, and too full of soldiers to be a pleasant resort, especially as petroleum shells were falling on the Boulevard des Italiens. All those palaces which made Paris the wonder and admiration of modern times are heaps of smouldering ruins—her finest boulevards shattered, her gardens laid waste, her gutters running with blood, and an awful pall settling down heavily over her dying agonies as she completes in compliance with "the inexorable logic of facts" which has formed her only religion, her own suicide.

VARIETIES.

THE peach crop promises to be a large one this year.

FOUR children at a birth, and all doing well, are reported from Louisville.

WANTED—A genteel colored lady to dance with Cadet Smith at the West Point ball. No white trash need apply.

THE first exhibition of cats known to the present generation at least, will take place next month in London.

IT has been officially stated that the special memorial gifts made to signalize the reunion of Presbyterians amounted to $7,607,409.

"MARK TWAIN" will lecture next fall on "Extending the Suffrage to Boys," His "appeal," as he calls it, is supposed to be a burlesque of the efforts of the woman's rights advocates.

THE little girl who has a snake in her stomach now is Hattie M. Cole, daughter af John P. Cole, of Buckingham, Wayne County, Pa. She is ten years old, and has had it there for some time.

SEVERAL children have been lately found dead near Jackson and Woodville, Miss., under circumstances which induce the belief that locust eggs, deposited in mulberries, were the cause of death.

VICTOR EMMANUEL, while returning to Turin recently from his hunting seat at Valdieri, was seized with an attack to which no name was given, but which was, probably, of an apoplectic character.

THE intermarriage of two families in Maine is remarkable. One consisting of four sons and one daughter has married all of a neighbor's children, four daughters and a son!

ARCHBISHOP DARBOY'S last words to his executioners are said to have been: Do not profane the word liberty; it is to us it belongs, for we shall die for liberty and faith."

LORD and Lady Lorne will shortly take up their residence in London in a moderate-sized house long occupied by the Earl of Clarendon, in Grosvenor Crescent. It is understood that their establishment will be on a very moderate scale.

THE death of Anne Norton Sedley, wife of Henry Sedley, formerly of the Round Table, is announced. She was a daughter of John Sinclair, of Tivoli, Margate, England, and a sister of Catherine Sinclair, once wife of Edwin Forrest, the tragedian.

WHEN the lamented Artemus Ward exhibited his wax works in Utah, he relates that he was accosted by a venerable and vinagerish virgin, who inquired, "Can't I go in without paying?" "No," promptly answered the magnanimous man, "but you can pay without going in."

AT West Point, Nilsson came down to breakfast "in a lilac morning walking costume, plain lace collar and cuffs, with simple ornament and jewels. Her ample blonde hair was gathered neatly, as usual, in braids." And in that style she "played tag" with the children in the halls.

THE negro hands employed by Adams, Hamner & Co.'s on the Lynchburg and Danville railroad, are on a sirike for the eight hour system. The colored hands in Chambers & Ferguson's tobacco factory, Lynchburg, struck for higher wages Monday, the roll makers demanding $2.25 in-tead of $2 per day.

THE immense German emigration to this country has caused a commensurate demand among the Germans at home for information upon the subject of the United States, and large numbers of books, treating on American topics, are constantly issued from the German presses. Last year 391 works of this kind were published in Germany.

AT one of the "labor conventions" held in Washington during the strike, Mr. Green made a speech exhorting his hearers to "work in the interests of harmony and peace." Whereupon an able-bodied striker sprang to his feet with the exclamation, "Yes, sah! dat's what we want; hominy and peas! but d—n if we can git it wid a dollar an' a half a day!"

DR. H. P. SMITH, of Meredith village, New Hampshire, whilom Republican candidate for representative, prominent member of the church and a Good Templar, lately outraged a girl, after putting her under the influence of ether. He has fled, and the people are going for him with swords, staves and clubs.

A WEEK or ten days ago a Mr. Gowdy, residing in McLean county, Illinois, was accidentally killed. On Saturday last his neighbors, to the number of thirty-three, turned out, with their teams, and cultivated ninety acres of corn for his family. They propose to continue the work during the season.

FOR the benefit of German invalid soldiers about eight hundred artists of Germany have gratuitously contributed works of art, to the value of about $40,000 in gold. They will be exhibited for some time in Munich and disposed of by a lottery there July 1. Of the contributing artists fifty-four live in Vienna.

PUNCH gives the following conversation between children: "My mamma's got the shiningest hair in all Bayswater." "My mamma's got the curlingest hair in all London." "My mamma's got the longest hair in all England." "My mamma's got the thickest hair in all the world." "My mamma can sit on her hair." "My mamma can take hers off!!!"

THERE is peace again in the church family of Shakers, the two elopers who went out and were married, having, in twenty-four short hours, become weary of the world and its sinful ways, and returned to the sheltering fold again, where they were received with outstretched arms and unhesitating forgiveness. "Ira," they say, was "not such a bad man, after all; he only got a gal notion."

THE Smokers who are in the habit of travelling on the London Metropolitan Railway, recently held a meeting to petition Parliament to pass a law compelling the Metropolitan Railway to attach smoking carriages to the trains. The petition urges that smoking is an antidote to the damp, fishy sewage and sulphurous smells always pervading the tunnels of this underground railway.

THE great success obtained by Meiggs, the American railroad contractor, in building the railroad in Peru has induced the Government of Costa Rica to conclude contract with him to build a railroad from San Jose, the capital of Costa Rica, to Simon Bay, a port of the Atlantic, at a cost of $7,000,000. It is not quite certain, however, that Costa Rica, whose financial condition is none of the best, can easily raise this large sum. It is proposed at any rate to commence the work at once.

A WELL known young lady of Northampton, Mass., caused some excitement at that place on Tuesday afternoon by appearing on Main street in her usual elegant attire, leading a cow. It seems that her grandfather had jokingly promised her his best cow if she would lead it from his house to that of her father, about half a mile distant, and her father also promised to "throw in" a fine gold watch. The feat was promptly performed, and the young lady rejoices in the possession of an elegant gold watch and a good cow.

Weekly Post.

JAS. P. BARR.....WM. SCHOYER.
JOS. S. LARE.....E. A. MYERS.

JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS,
145 Wood Street, Corner Virgin Alley.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, June 24, 1871.

AUDITOR GENERAL,
GEN. WM. M'CANDLESS, of Phila.

SURVEYOR GENERAL,
CAPT. J. H. COOPER, of Lawrence Co.

WHO mentioned GRANT at the Columbus Convention? Who killed Cock Robin? These are the leading questions.

THERE was a great deal of *Wade in* the Ohio Convention, it ended in *Noyes;* but the patriots of Ohio *M'Cook* it.

FROM present appearances our brethren of Baltimore will have no cause to regret their visit to the Iron City.

FOR several days the *Gazette* has failed to rebuke us for saying that President GRANT was at Long Branch. "Yet the same we are free to maintain."

IF ex-Congressman BOWEN gets two years in the Penitentiary for having two wives, how many years should BRIGHAM YOUNG get? He must be within the jurisdiction of the laws of the United States, as one of his sons, by one of his wives, is now receiving an educatiou at the expense of the people at West Point. Equal and exact justice is an excellent sentiment.

THERE is one thing Mr. GREELEY does not permit with impunity, as will more fully appear from an extract from the *Tribune* published herewith. No man shall dare molest him concerning his private financial transactions. Evil disposed persons may run him for President and take other unbecoming familiarities with him, and he remains speechless as a sphynx, but let any one, "be he ever so humble," say one word about his charges for delivering Agricultural lectures and the festive GREEEEY greets him graciously thus: "You are a liar, you unconscionable knave!" GREELEY has a tenderness only on the Agricultural score.

IT is reported that BISMARCK permitted the leading incendiaries of Europe who sympathised with the Communists to pass unmolested through the German lines to Paris, and then refused egress when the slaughter commenced. Of foreigners the Poles hold the first place. The names of twenty are given who occupied military, medical and political places. Next in order came the Italians, who figure to the number of nine; then the Germans, with six representatives; the Wallachians, two; and then the English, Portugese, Prussians, Hungarians, Belgians, Spaniards and Dutch, one each. General CLUSERET, Delegate of War, and Dr. WITTON, Surgeon Major of the second battalion, are set down as the Americans in the list.

SEVERAL papers having stated that the Ku Klux bill expires at the close of the next session of Congress, the Boston *Advertiser* takes occasion to correct the error. It seems that there is no limit to the duration of the act. The provision authorizing the Prerident to suspend the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* is made terminable at the end of the next regular session of Congress, and this restriction has been popularly but erroneously extended to the entire act. The mistake is a not unnatural one, but is worth correcting.—*N. Y. Standard.*

We presume that for the sake of the argument the people will have to admit that there is no end to the Ku Klux bill so far as the President and the Radical members of Congress are concerned. Now that it is established by good Radical authority that the Ku Klux bill is perpetual, we shall next expect to hear that the President's lease to strike down the writ of *habeas corpus* is for ninety-nine years renewable forever.

RADICAL NOMINATION IN OHIO.

Our dispatches this morning announce the nomination of EDWARD F. NOYES, of Hamilton county, Ohio, for Governor of that State. This is the first anti-administration victory since last Spring's elections.

It is well known that the President put forward Mr. WADE for Governor of Ohio, and urged his claims with the greatest persistence. At the same time the new departure Republicans in Cincinnati brought forward GEN. NOYES for Governor. The Cincinnati *Gazette* and the *Commercial* opposed his nomination, while the *Times and Chronicle* gave him only milk-and-water support, FRED HAUSSEREK'S *Volksblatt*, the German organ of Western Ohio, openly denounced him as a Cox man thereby meaning a friend of Gen. J. D. Cox, late Secretary of the Interior.

Upon this the fight has been made in Ohio: *Shall Grant be endorsed?* The result of yesterday's Convention is a double-thunderd negative. Now, both parties in Ohio have repudiated the would-be Dictator, and since MCCOOK has the best record and the most friends there is no reason why Ohio will not redeem itself in 1871 with the same triumphant majority that it did in 1851, when the Democratic candidates had a less worthy opponent than he has to-day, and immediately after which election, Gen. MCCOOK received the largest legal majority ever received by *any man* in Ohio for *any office*. *Vive* MCCOOK! *a bas* NOYES!!

THE SURRENDER.

The Mr. SMITH, of the jokists, has proved rather an unenviable reality in the hands of the Administration. Cadet SMITH, ever since his appointment to West Point, has been a thorn in the side of the Administration. His particular case extorted the following order from the Secretary of War:

In conformity with the sixty-fifth of the rules and articles of war, the proceedings of the general court-martial in the foregoing case have been forwarded to the Secretary of War for the action of the President of the United States. The proceedings, findings, and sentences are approved; but in view of all the circumstances surrounding this case, and believing that the ends of public justice will be better subserved, and the policy of the government, of which the presence of this cadet in the Military Academy is a signal illustration, be better maintained by a commutation of his sentence than by its rigid enforcement, the President is pleased to mitigate it by substituting for dismissal from the service of the United States, reduction in his Academy standing one year. Cadet Smith will join the succeeding fourth class at the commencement of the next academic year. The sentence as commuted will be duly executed.

W. W. BELKNAP,
Secretary of War.

It is really a difficult matter to deal seriously with such absolute clap-trap as the above, and yet the interests imperilled by the principle involved forbids that it should be passed over lightly. Here we have the President, through the Secretary of War, instead of maintaining the high dignity of the National Military School brings it down to a matter of "policy," or in other words, Secretary BELKNAP says "that the President has sent SMITH to West Point, not to study the military art, but to illustrate a policy. SMITH is a dolt, and worse. He is not fit to be a cadet. But he is a negro, and it is important that the country should be made to understand that negroes are entitled to do all that they are not fit to do, and to be all that they are not fit to be." The inferential disquisition is probably after all the correct one. The *World* says that from "one point of view this makes the President's conduct intelligible. What he has done now at West Point in the case of SMITH the Radicals have been doing for years throughout the Southern States. They have been forcing ignorant and degraded negroes into positions of public trust and responsibility, simply because they were negroes; thereby contributing to fasten upon the whole black race the popular stigma of worthlessness and stupidity which really belongs only to the individnals selected to undergo this process.

Like master like man. The President follows at West Point the precedent set him at Washington. It matters as little to him what becomes of the discipline and efficiency of the Military Academy as to the wire-pullers at the South what becomes of the Southern States, their prosperity and their social peace. Nor does it matter to him what becomes of the negroes. His action seems to say: "All that we want at West Point is a negro. SMITH is a worthless fellow, to be sure, but so for the matter of that are all negroes. We probably should be no better off with any other negro. They are all alike. Let us put SMITH back for a year. That will save us from the necessity of appointing another negro to succeed him. He is our black flag. Let him wave." FORNEY in the *Press* puts this more plainly still. He applauds Mr. BELKNAP'S order as "a defiance to the Ohio Democracy." It is, indeed, a "defiance" offered to the Democracy not of Ohio only but of the whole Union. It is a defiance also offered to decency, to military discipline, and to the laws.

THE GIANT CORPORATION.

The N. Y. Evening *Post* gives something of a history of the Pennsylvania Railway Company, beginning with its existence twenty-four years ago, and concludes: They leased the western lines connecting with their own; and when any road could not be obtained on satisfactory terms, they projected and built a new one; until, before the New York lines fairly understood the importance of their rival, the Pennsylvania Railway Company was in full possessiou of lines of road reaching from Philadelphia to Cincinnati, St. Louis and Chicago.

This did not satisfy them. The main line of traffic across the continent seemed to be within their reach, and they grasped at it. The most enterprising of their officers was made president of the Union Pacific Railway; perhaps the best possible post of observation in which to watch for all prospective "good things" between the Mississippi and San Francisco. And now, at one step, the whole railway system of New Jersey has already been "annexed," including the two main lines of road and the canal from New York to Philadelphia, and a network of roads covering the southern counties of the State. Already there are plans afoot in busy brains for the acquisition of one of the great lines from Chicago to the Mississippi; and when this is carried out the Pennsylvania company will own or control, beyond the power of any rival, the whole of the best highway from New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore all the way to Salt Lake City, with but one leap to make to the Pacific Ocean.

This corporation is now beyond doubt the greatest financial power under a central administration in the United States. With property in its hands to the amount of two hundred and fifty millions of dollars, with a gross income far greater than that of the United States government twenty years ago, and greater than that of any State government to-day, with at least three State Legislatures believed to be ready to register its will, and others greatly influenced by it, and with all its achievements regarded by the bold and able men who control it merely as stepping stones to a greater future, what is to prevent it from becoming also the greatest political power? Its present position brings before the people in its most impressive form the grave question of the relations of great corporations to a Republican government; and to the solution of this question all the statesmanship of our generation is imperatively called.

THE NEXT GOVERNOR.

The Philadelphia *Sunday Mercury* has a long and carefully written article upon the present political situation and the next gubernatorial campaign. arrives at the conclusion that "the Democracy of Pennsylvania, in their next campaign for the Governorship of the State, which immediately precedes the Presidential election must nominate a Western Democrat for that office. And this is not all. The nominee must not only be a citizen resident in the western part of Pennsylvania, but a Democrat, identified by nativity, sympathy, labors, interests and character, as well as location, with not only the western side of this Commonwealth, but with the "Great West" of this continent, as that phrase is understood in its largest geographical and political sense. And what man answering that description have the Democracy in Western Pennsylvania? We will not say that there is but one, but we will say that there is one who is *primum inter pares*. Does not every Democrat in the Commonwealth know that we mean GEORGE WASHINGTON CASS? He is not only a Democrat in the best and broadest understanding of the term, but he is a man of the high est character in every respect. He was not only born and raised in the West, but he has spent his adult life in the service of the West. A graduate of West Point with the highest honors of his class, and serving his country in the "Black Hawk War" under General WINFIELD SCOTT, he has, since that date, been engaged as a civil engineer, in the construction of many of the most important of the internal improvements of the country, and is regarded by the profession as one of the most sagacious, capable, and efficient railway constructors and director in this nation."

Our cotemporary then goes on at length in review of the numerous State and National improvements with which General CASS is connected, especially those extending southward and westward and says that the nomination and election of Gen. GEORGE W. CASS as Governor of the "Keystone State," would be a token and pledge of the purpose of our people henceforth to identify themselves, politically and otherwise, with the West and the South, and would show that Pennsylvania understands, as well as sympathizes with, the West, as respects State rights in government and State interests in all other relations.

Such a proof of fraternization with the West in politics, would form a connecting road by which Pennsylvania could go to the West and the West come to her. And there must be such a bridge if the alliance is ever to be formed. Material means, such as railways and telegraphs, may bring remote and almost antagonistic communities into practical communication and intercourse, but only moral and political conditions of community can ever closely associate, for any purpose of common welfare, even the people of co-equal States confederated, like ours, principally, for external national defence.

In conclusion the *Mercury* says that political alliance with the West is a necessity for the economical interests of Pennsylvania, "and this alliance, in order to be effectual, must be implicit, and in order to be implicit, it must be attested by such a pledge as the election of GEORGE W. CASS in 1872, to the Governship of this State."

THE KU KLUX TESTIMONY.

As the taking of the testimony before the Southern Outrage Committee in Washington progresses some rather strange revelations came to light and which show up the matter in quite a different light than was expected by the projectors when they undertook it.

It was fully expected by this move upon the political chess board, to carry the Presidential election by a species of wholesale fraud—by practicing a wide deception upon the people thereby influencing their votes. But the success of the plan is by no means fixed or certain. On the contrary it is becoming more uncertain every day.

The testimony taken is so very different from what was expected, that it would not surprise us to see the Radical members of the Committee abandon the investigation at any time. Instead of making political capital for the Radical party, it is having precisely the reverse effect and is much more likely to injure GRANT'S prospects for a re-election.

Not long since Governor LINDSAY of Alabama was before the Committee in Washington and was examined with reference to the Ku Klux organization, which was said to be very large and dangerous in Alabama. But Governor LINDSAY explodes the whole idea. As Governor of the State he had official knowledge to the contrary. We need not say that the Radical seekers after outrages, did not keep Gov. LINDSAY on the stand for a longer period than was necessary. In fact they were more than satisfied with his testimony.

But they have since caught another Tartar in the person of Gen. JAMES H. CLINTON of Alabama who being summoned before the Committee on Monday testified that he did not believe any regular Ku Klux organization ever existed in Alabama. He had heard of outrages in a few locations by disguised men but Alabama was as peaceable and quiet as before the war. No more violations had occurred there since the war than in any of the Northern States. The greater part of the crimes in Alabama had been committed by members of the Radical party. The Democratic party of that State were in favor of educating the negro. The cause of all the troubles was not brave men who fought one another in the late war, but politicians, sutlers and horse-thieves who followed the two armies. The true men of each army respect one another, and are willing to meet, forgive and forget. The leaders of the Radical party in Alabama were, with but few exceptions, destitute of moral character, and were regular sportsmen. Most of the negroes had behaved well. A generous policy on the part of the Government would best subserve the interests of both races in the South, and soonest restore fraternal feeling and affection, which once existed for the Union. The South loved our form of government, but abhorred is maladministration. He had always counseled submission to law and order, and believed it could and would be preserved in his State without any outside interference.

This graphic description of who really were the Ku Klux, even more complete than Governor LINDSAY'S, gave the Committee a decided backset. When this Outrage Committee was first mooted, the Radicals flattered themselves that it would meet with strong Democratic opposition. But the Democrats had been so long compelled to refute these charges that they were ready for an investigation although the Committee would be largely Radical. Even a biased Committee could not wholly prevent the truth from being brought to light. The willingness of the Democrats in Congress—nay their anxiety to enter upon the investigation, somewhat alarmed the Radical managers who were loth to enter upon the examination of witnesses. At length it was commenced, and the extent of the blunder is becoming apparent to the most stupid Radical politician at Washington.

Such men as LINDSAY, CLINTON, and others, prominent Republican officials from the South, contradicting so directly and successfully the senseless stories of Ku Klux outrages that have been so industriously set afloat, leaves the Radica party without a single "issue" upon which to fight the next campaign.

The enormity and infamy of the Bayonet Law will become more and more apparent to the people, when they find that not one of the pretended causes which led to its enactment ever had an existence. That it was purely the work of systematic centralization, which had no warrant of justice or reason, and was intended primarially to work the overthrow of our form of government, and the substitution of a monarchy for it.

It is by no means pleasant to entertain the conviction that the party in power are seeking by every means within their power to overthrow our free institutions, but when we see their works every day, it is worse than folly to shut our eyes to facts however unpleasant they may be, or how revolting to one's sense and ideas of patriotism. To comprehend the evil before it becomes incurable, and remove the cause is the first duty that devolves upon the American people.

If we are to maintain a government of liberal principles, and show that we are worthy the gift bequeathed us, we must not flatter ourselves with the belief that every tinkerer with the fundamental law is a patriot, or that every mouthing demagogue is a SOLON or a CINCINNATUS. We must measure their professions by their practices and weigh them in the balances of constitutional law. If they fall below the standard let them be rejected.

In the midst of the present jargon about civil service reform, one fact seems to remain forgotten. The very men who sowed the seeds and fallowed up the ground for the present enormous harvest of corruption, still hold place and power and set honesty at defiance. They are the root of the evil and the people must remove them before we can have a return to an honest administration of affairs

THE *Gazette* says that "what effect the immigration of the Parisian communists to this country will have on American society and politics remains to be seen." Where they will go, though, is perfectly understood. They represent the worst class of Radicals in Europe, and will not—in fact, cannot, miss their brethren in this country.

THE crime of Governor Scott was that he sought the welfare of the people rather than the interest of the carpet-baggers, who, therefore, sneaked up in concert to stab him in the back, a method of attack which only the most cowardly of all villains adopt.—*Commercial.*

Hitherto the *Commercial* has been trying to demonstrate that Democrats were "red-handed villains" for speaking of the carpet-baggers in far less disrespectful, though not less truthful, terms. The war of the carpet-baggers and the scallawags has began. Let the world hold its nose for a brief period, if not onger.

FISK AND BOSTON.

The world has been breathing freer for several days. Whether it was because the winds arose and the rains fell and cooled the dry, parched lips of the dusty earth, or whether it was because FISK and Boston were mutually delivered of each other even "the wisest of the wise" cannot tell.

But certain it is that there is a freedom of respiration that is perfectly innocent of the inevitable march of SIRIUS, who even now is threading his way up the slope of the Southern heavens.

The conquering arms of the Ninth Regiment of the terrific FISK are stacked in their native armory, draped with the monagramed banners which they bore aloft so triumphantly.

The heathen of Boston rage once more about the confines of their beloved Common, as ripe in their untamed wickedness as though the legions of FISK had never made that Common shake with their martial tread. Boston trembled when FISK was there. FISK whistled and kept his courage up, and blessed his lucky stars when he escaped from the modern Troy. Now the two regard each other at a distance with a fine fury, as though each invited the contest anew.

And yet all the world knows that their experience with each other will prevent all future collisions. After their great mutual deliverance they will not invite danger a second time.

History, we are told, repeats itself. It does more. Sometimes it exceeds itself. FISK and Boston make up a case of this kind—a pointed instance of History eclipsing herself in the record of great exploits. From this day forward the Crusades are on the wane. A few years hence and they will be known no more forever. The burly form of FISK will shut out the kings, and princes, and nobles, squires, and yeomen who died for the recovery of the Holy Land and the Sacred Urn to which all eyes in Christendom were turned during the Middle Ages.

The Troubadors will be blown into the finest nothingness by the Ninth Regimental Band. The horns that smote the walls of Jericho will be mute hereafter. The implacable Bostonians will henceforth act as substitutes for the infidel Saracens who pressed holy ground with impious feet, and engaged in devilish orgies, about the very altars where priests and prophets had taught, and where DAGON and the obscene gods were smitten with unseen fire.

The ancient Crusaders went forth to battle with carnal weapons. Even then the "sword of the LORD in Gideon" was misunderstood by the ablest and most profound theologians. They honestly believed it to be a carnal weapon—made of Lybian or Chaldaeic steel, and would cleave the physical bone and marrow. Therefore, were the Crusaders armed with awful falchions, their heads rivetted inside of brass helmets, their breasts covered with steel breast plates, and their bodies clothed in two-inch armor.

FISK understood things differently. As the Christian potentates of past ages felt that the Holy Land should be redeemed, so did FISK feel that Boston stood in need of salvation—aye, that Boston *should* be saved from the infidel notions of its clergy. He proposed to make the action, short, sharp and decisive. He would march the Ninth Regiment upon Boston and when in the midst of the city he would lift up his hands and pray.

"Who can withstand the prayers of FISK?" This the Boston clergy asked one of another. "Terrible is an army with banners." But far more terrible is FISK'S army with prayer books. All this flashed across the mind of Boston, when the telegraph announced to them that J. F., Jr., and his army were on their way to Boston for the purpose of praying upon its wickedness and infidelity.

The churches were instantly barricaded—the theaters were nailed up, and every precaution against FISK'S prayers was taken. When he breached the walls of the city and entered in with triumph, behold there was not an eligible place left for him whereat to pray. As he does everything with military precision, he declined to pray in the midst of the rabble, although he came to save the very sinners who mocked at him and said, "Go up, old Erie, go up!" Thereby meaning that he should take possession of Bunker Hill.

But Erie would not go up. He had gone *down* to Boston to lay his hand upon the altar and pray in the midst of her people for their good, and if he could not do that without let or hinderance, he would seal up his lips with seven seals, and shake the dust from off his feet against Boston. Which he did accordingly, and the Hub which stood still from Saturday until Monday moved upon the great central axis and the rest of the Universe began to revolve as usual.

There was exceeding rejoicing in Boston when the foe had departed. Mr. FULTON, who differs somewhat from Mr. TILTON on the subject of beer drinking, characterized the departed FISK as a "Disagreerble Feature." Why should there not be joy in Boston after being delivered from "sich." In the midst of his exuberance he said: "Boston once more proves herself equal to the emergency."

"All honor," quoth FULTON, "to our Common Council, and to the Common Council of our neighboring city, and to the press that has stood by us in the midst of this terrible battle." Happy Boston! Happy FISK! Both are disenthralled, if not regenerated.

THE OUTLOOK.

The Presidential tables are in order at all times, and the Louisville *Courier-Journal* takes a hand and says the Democrats hold in their hands the cards, if wisely played, which will win the Presidential game in 1872. The whole number of electoral votes are 317—it requiring 159 to constitute a majority. We present three columns, embracing the Democratic, the Radical and the doubtful:

DEMOCRATIC.			
New Hampshire	5	Georgia	9
New York	33	Alabama	8
Indiana	13	Tennessee	10
Missouri	11	Kentucky	11
Deleware	3	Texas	6
Maryland	7	Nevada	3
Virginia	10	Oregon	3
West Virginia	5	California	5
North Carolina	9		
			151

RADICAL.			
Maine	7	Minnesota	4
Massachusetts	12	Kansas	3
Vermont	5	Wisconsin	8
Rhode Island	4	South Carolina	6
Michigan	6	Mississippi	7
Iowa	8		
			82

DOUBTFUL.			
Arkansas	5	Nebraska	3
New Jersey	7	Illinois	16
Ohio	21	Florida	3
Pennsylvania	26	Louisana	7
Connecticut	6		
			94

We might have placed Louisiana and Florida in the Democratic column, for we believe they are really Democratic, if anything like a fair election be held. So we might say of Arkansas. Every State that we have set down as doubtful will be warmly contested. Whatever may be the result in Ohio this fall, we shall not lose hope of carrying that State against Gen. GRANT, who will undoubtedly be the Radical nominee for the next Presidency. New Jersey, an old Democratic State, was carried by the Radicals last year on account of a split among Democrats in one or two Congressional districts. The chances are that she will be all right in '72. Connecticut is so closely balanced that no one can say with confidence how she will cast her electoral vote. We have put Illinois in the doubtful column because the Democrats in the last election reduced the Radical majority from forty or fifty thousand down to a mere handful. Nebraska is rapidly wheeling into the Democratic line. Last, though not least, comes Pennsylvania. Should her Democracy triumph this fall—and they are very sanguine—we engage to take her out of the doubtful and place her in the Democratic column. No sensible man can look at the States and the figures we have presented without feeling that the Democratic party can elect the next President *if wisdom should guide its councils.*

IT was stupid and open game of Senator MORTON, speaking from a tavern balcony where sat, to his shame, the actual President of the United States, to shape the contest of 1872, which concerns the administration of the government from 1873 to 1877, as if it concerned the administration of the government from 1869 to 1873, or rather from 1865 to 1869. Senator MORTON has failed ignominiously.

Relations of Useless S. Whom the Other Office-holders Want to Renominate Along With Him.

I. Jesse Root Grant, President's father, Postmaster at Covington, Ky.

II. Orville L. Grant, President's brother partner with the Collector of the Port at Chicago; expects something very good after the next election.

III. Frederick T. Dent, President's father-in-law, Claimant of Lands at Carondelet, Mo.—euchred by Wilson, late Commissioner of the Land Office; has not yet got the lands, but hopes to get them after the next election.

IV. Rev. M. J. Kramer, President's brother-in-law, Minister to Denmark.

V. Abel Rathbone Corbin, President's brother-in-law, negotiator of gold and real estate speculations with James Fisk, Jr., and Jay Gould; has not made much yet, but hopes to after the next election.

VI. Brevet Brig. Gen. F. T. Dent, President's brother-in-law, Chief Usher at the Executive Mansion.

VII. Judge Louis Dent, President's brother-in-law, Counsel for Claimants before the President. Fees estimated at $40,000 a year; expects to make more after the next election.

VIII. George W. Dent, President's brother-in-law, Appraiser of Customs, San Francisco.

IX. John Dent, President's brother-in-law, only Indian trader for New Mexico, under Indian Bureau; place worth $100,000 a year.

X. Alex. Sharpe, President's brother-in-law, Marshal of the District of Columbia.

XI. James F. Casey, President's brother-in-law, Collector of the Port of New Orleans; place worth $30,000 a year.

XII. James Longstreet, President's brother-in-law's cousin, Surveyor of the Port of New Orleans.

XIII. Silas Hudson, President's own cousin, Minister to Guatemala.

XIV. Nat. A. Patton, President's brother-in-law's third cousin, Collector of the Port of Galveston, Texas.

XV. Orlando H. Ross, President's own cousin, Clerk in the Third Auditor's office Washington; hopes for something much better after the next election.

XVI. Dr. Addison Dent, President's brother-in-law's third cousin, Clerk in the Register's Office, Treasury Department, Washington; trusts his merits will be better appreciated after the next election.

XVII. J. P. Simpson, President's own cousin, Second Lieutenant, Twenty-fifth Infantry, will be ready for promotion after the next election.

XVIII. John Simpson, President's own cousin, Second Lieutenant, Fourth Artillery; promotion hoped for after March 4, 1873.

XIX, George B. Johnson, President's mother's second cousin, Assessor of Internal Revenue. Third District, Ohio; better things longed for.

XX. B. L. Winans, President's cousin's husband, Postmaster of Newport, Ky.; ready for a higher place.

XXI. Miss E. A. Magruder, President's brother-in-law's second cousin, Clerk in General Spinner's office Treasury Department.

XXII. Oliver W. Root, President's mother's grand nephew, Assistant District Attorney, Covington, Ky., would not refuse to be District Attorney after the next election.

XXIII. A. W. Casey, President's brother-in-law's own brother, Appraiser of Customs, New Orleans.

A STATESMAN'S BIER

FUNERAL OF C. L. VALLANDIGHAM

Mourning Train Two Miles in Length.

The Pall Bearers--The Obsequies.

DAYTON, O., June 20.—The funeral of the late Hon. C. L. Vallandigham to-day, was of a most imposing character, and was probably the largest which has ever taken place in the State of Ohio. The procession was about two miles in length, and was composed of persons of all political parties and walks of life. Business in many parts of the city was suspended during the passing of the funeral cortege. The county and city buildings, together with many private residences were draped in mourning.

The pall bearers were Hon. A. G. Thurman, ex-Secretary Cox, Hon. George E. Pugh, Hon. George W. McCook, Hon. Judge Gilmore, General O. C. Maxwell, John Howard, Samuel Craighead, Elihu Thompson, D. K. Boyer, W. H. Gillespie D. A. Hauk.

Many distinguished gentlemen from all parts of the Union were present and participated in the ceremonies.

Chief Justice Chase was prevented from being present by ill health.

The funeral services at the residence were conducted by Rev. E. P. Wright, of the Episcopal Church.

He was buried by the Masonic fraternity, Grand High Priest Chas. C. Keefer officiating.

HORRIBLE SPECTACLE.

A Father Cuts His Own and His Children's Throats—All Are Discovered Lying Dead, Bathed in Blood.

NEW YORK, June 19.—The murder by Dr. Connolly of his two children and his death by his own hand yesterday afternoon, created intense excitement. Connolly was apparently in good circumstances, having a fair practice and always seemed devoted to his wife and children. Occasionally he would drink to excess, and this caused his practice to fall off. He became worse of late and was often for several days under the influence of liquor. He finally grew so bad that his friends deemed it best to send him to the Inebriate Asylum, and he returned about three months ago apparently cured. He soon relapsed into his old ways and became worse than before. He had been for two or three days on one of his periodical sprees. On Saturday and yesterday he took occasional doses of morphine to quiet his nerves.

At four P. M. yesterday he entered the bed room of himself and wife, taking the children with him and locking the door. The police were notified in about an hour that there was something wrong, but when they wished to break open the door Mrs. Connolly protested that her husband had merely locked himself in the room and had taken an opiate and was sleeping off its effects. The door was finally forced open, and a horrible spectacle presented. On the bed lay the father and children all dead and literally bathed in blood. The headboard of the bed was spattered with blood and the bed clothing and mattress were soaked. The weapon which the lunatic had used lay on the bed; it was a carving knife with a blade sixteen inches long and tapering gradually to a fine point. The throats of both children had been cut, their jugular veins being severed, and the throat of the father cut nearly from ear to ear, and there were several wounds in the breast in the vicinity of the heart. A physician examined the bodies and announced that death had occoured several hours previous. Mrs. Connolly was rendered insane for a time by the terrible discovery.

Later The Inquest.

The coroner's investigation into the circumstances of the Connolly tragedy, at Eleventh street, began this afternoon, the nurse of the children giving evidence which showed Connolly probably killed the oldest child while in the room alone, after which he went down stairs, took the infant by force from the arms of the nurse, and then returning to the room, completed the tragedy. Mrs. Connolly continues apparently distracted, and can give no coherent statement of her knowledge of the affair.

OHIO.

The Coming Radical Pow-Wow—Ben Wade Dropped from the Slate—Gen. Noyes the Probable Nominee for Governor.

COLUMBUS, O., June 20.—The Republican Convention to be held here to-morrow promises to be one of the largest ever assembled at the capital. Among the prominent leader here are Senator Sherman, Ex-Governor Dennison, Gen. Garfield, Gen. B. R. Cowan, Assistant Secretary of the Interior; Gen. B. P. Buckland and Hon. R. P. Spaulding. The platform will take liberal ground on the different public questions, and endorse the Administration.

The effort to nominate Hon. B. F. Wade for Governor seems to have been abandoned by the politicians of Cincinnati, who had it in charge, and the probabilities are that Gen Edward F. Noyes, of Cincinnati, will be nominated on the first ballot by a large majority.

The Cleveland delegates have created some excitement by bringing out Jacob Mueller for Lieutenant Governor.

THE INDIANS.

Depredations Along the Northwestern Border.

SIOUX CITY, June 21.—We learn from the clerk of the steamer Kountz, who has just arrived from up the river, that the Indians in the vicinity of Forts Berthold and Buford are still very troublesome. On the 10th inst., a herder named Posey was attacked by them about a mile from Berthold and badly wounded, receiving three bullet wounds in the thigh. The Indians succeed in driving off his entire herd of cattle, numbering twenty-five.

A band of Sioux attacked a party of soldiers and wood-choppers on the 13th inst., three miles above Fort Stephenson. One soldier was shot, from the effects of which he is not expected to recover.

The Indians have run off eight head of cattle belonging to the Government Agent, McCauley. Troops from Fort Stephenson are now on the trail of the marauding Indians.

FOREIGN.

FRANCE.

Thiers on the Conduct of the War—The Temporal Power—Arrests.

LONDON, June 21.—The speech delivered by Thiers in the French Assembly yesterday, denounced the policy of Napoleon as absurd and the real cause of the disasters which have befallen France. The course pursued by Gambetta was inexcusable, though Peace ought to have been made with Germany when the success on the part of the Army of the Loire became hopeless. It was, said Thiers, necessary to pay the German indemnity quickly, still he was not in favor of levying an income tax, or the re-establishment of measures of a prohibitory character, but would simply establish a few taxes which would provide money necessary to meet the demands upon the country. Thiers concluded that the President should and will derive many advantages from the misfortune.

Letter from the Archbishop of Cambria and the Bishop of Sevres to the Assembly, demanding a resumption of the French protection of Rome, have been presented to that body.

A number of arrests have been made at Marseilles for connection with the International Society. Among the recent arrests are those of Jaucier and De la Molte.

General Politics—Spirit of the Press.

PARIS, June 21.—The journals to-day all discuss the approaching elections for Assembly.

The *Siecle* condemns the re-establishment of a monarchy.

Numerous arrests have been made in Lavellette.

A letter from Thiers congratulates Alexander Dumas upon the article recently written by him for the press in favor of a continuance of the Republic.

The *Figaro* has been seized at St. Denis.

Effect of Thiers' Speech—The New Loan—The Elections.

VERSAILLES, June 21.—The speech of M. Thiers has produced an excellent impression in consequence of the clearness of his financial statement and the announcement that two hundred millions of francs would be set apart annually for the sinking fund. It is anticipated that the French loan will be a complete success.

Courts martial will not, it is now believed, meet before the elections.

The French postal service has been entirely re-established while the telegraphic service has not yet been restored. Telegrams relative to the loan are accepted in part at the treasury office and transferred to Palais D'Industrie.

M. Maret, formerly editor of the *Mot D'Ordre*, has been arrested.

The manifesto of the Republican left contains fifty signatures including that of M. Bartholemy Saint Hilaire.

The *Gaulois* says Pyat is in London and that he made his escape from Paris by means of a passport of a Bavarian officer.

It is proposed to have boxes inscribed, "For the Deliverance of Country" placed in *mairies*, churches, stations and theatres. Contributions thereto will be devoted to the payment of the war indemnity.

The galleries of the Museum of the Louvre will be opened next Sunday.

A dispatch from Bordeaux says: The Conservatives have presented as their candidates for Assembly, M. M. Montesquion, Renan and Zezize, and that the Legitimists have nominated Gen. Moran and M. Gaulois. The Orleanists candidates M. M. Jerome, David and Bonville were insulted by the mob, but fortunately sustained no injuries.

AUSTRIA.

Relations With the Western Powers—The Temporal Power.

VIENNA, June 22.—In the Imperial Diet yesterday Count Beust replying to a speech by M. Giesky, said the relations of the Empire with the western powers were excellent and there was no reason to apprehend a collision with Russia. The newspaper statement that Russia had remonstrated against the internal organization of Austria were unfounded, and even if they had been true, would have received no attention at the hands of the Imperial government. The results of the Conference upon the Euxine question has been entirely satisfactory to the government and the prosperity of Austria, and her authority among the nations were greatly increased because of her non-participation in a war upon this question.

It is said twenty-two Austrian Bishops have petitioned the Emperor in favor of re-establishing the Temporal power of the Pope, but it is added that they have received no answer.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Official Census of the United Kingdom—Minister Schenck.

LONDON, June 21.—The census of England, Wales and Ireland is completed. The population of England and Wales is officially stated at about 22,700,000 and that of Ireland at about 5,400,000.

The American Minister, Schenck, will present his credentials to the Queen on Friday.

Promoted.

The *Gazette* of to-day announces officially the elevation of Earl De Grey to the Marquisate of Ripon.

GERMANY.

French Loan Popular.

BERLIN, June 21.—The French loan is popular here, and arrangements have already been made for the taking of a large portion of it by the German capitalists.

ITALY.

Army Bill Approved.

FLORENCE, June 21.—The Italian Chamber of Deputies has approved all the articles of the bill for the reorganization of the army.

SPAIN.

The Ex-Minister of Finance.

MADRID, June 21.—Despite his resignation, Senor Moret remains in the Cabinet until the close of the debate upon the budget.

Financial and Commercial.

LONDON, June 21.—Consols, 92; money, 91⅝ for account; Bonds steady, 5-20's of '62, 90¾; do of '65, 90½; do. of '67, 88⅝; 10-40s, 88⅛. Refined Petroleum 16½@18. Tallow 43s 6d.

MANCHESTER, June 21.—Market strong.

ANTWERP, June 21.—Petroleum bouyant at 50f.

FRANKFORT, June 21.—United States 5-20's, '62, 90½@90⅝.

PARIS, June 21.—Rentes at 51 francs and 92 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, June 21.—Cotton steady; middling upland 8½@8⅝. Cumberland middles 7⅝; hard 6⅝. California wheat 11s, 11d; red spring, 10s 7d@11s. Cheese, 69.

OHIO POLITICS.

DEMOCRATIC CENTRAL COMMITTEE

Meeting and Organization.

RADICAL STATE CONVENTION.

Anti-Grant Candidates Nominated

GEN. NOYES IN THE FIELD.

A Martinet for McCook to Beat.

DEMORALIZED PARTY--EGOTISTIC PLATFORM.

Organization of the Democratic State Central Committee—Resolutions of Respect to the Memory of Hon. C. L. Vallandigham.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 21.—The Democratic State Committee met here to-night and organized by electing Charles N. Allen as Chairman and James L. Crall Secretary.

The following Executive Committee was appointed:

A. G. Thurman, of Columbus; John G. Jones, of Cincinnati; D. J. Callen, of Mercer, Jacob Rinehart and Samuel Thompson, of Columbus.

Resolutions of respect to the memory of Hon. C. L. Vallandigham and sympathy for his bereaved widow were adopted.

COLUMBUS, June 21.—The Republican State Convention of Ohio met this morning, with Gen. Chas. H. Grosvenor, of Athens, as Chairman. Prayer was offered by Rev. Colonel D. H. Moore, in which a feeling allusion was made to the death of Mr. Vallandigham and to his widow. The Convention is the largest assembled here for many years, and great enthusiasm is manifested.

Permanent Organization.

The following Committee on Resolutions was appointed: First District, Benjamin Eggleston; Second District, Henry Kessler; Third District, J. W. Milligan; Fourth District, G. O. Dorsey; Fifth District, J. M. Alexander; Sixth District, John A. Smith; Seventh District, L. J. Critchfield; Eighth District, Isaac Gass; Ninth District, Charles Foster; Tenth District, Clark Waggoner; Eleventh District, John T. Wilson; Twelfth District, Samuel D. Turney; Thirteenth District, A. W. Train; Fourteenth District, Martin Welker, Fifteenth District, R. M. Stimson; Sixteenth District, C. L. Poorman; Seventeenth District, Jacob A. Ambler; Eighteenth District, R. P. Spaulding; Nineteenth District, Wm. Ritzell.

After the transaction of some other preliminary business the Convention took a recess until two o'clock.

The Convention reassembled at two o'clock.

Ex-Governor Wm. Dennison was elected permanent Chairman, and E. R. Perkins, Secretary.

The Platform.

Hon. Martin Welker, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, reported the following platform which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, By the Republicans of Ohio in Convention assembled, as follows:

First. The Republican party of the United States may challenge the admiration and confidence of the country for its patriotism, courage and wisdom in preserving the Union of the States; for its justice, firmness and magnanimity in establishing for all the people, liberty and equality before the law; for its gratitude and generous provision for the National defenders and pensioners; for its inviolate honor and good faith toward the National creditors, and generally for its successful administration of public affairs as well in peace as in war.

2d. We not only recognize the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments to the Constitution of the United States as accomplished facts, but also as just, wise and valid articles of the organic laws to be jealously defended and enforced as parts of the Constitution now, henceforth and forever.

3d. As it will be necessary and desirable to obtain from the duties on imports, a large portion of the revenues needed to defray the expenses of the government, to pay the interest on the national debt, and the principal, as it matures, such duties should be so adjusted as not to prejudice, but to promote the interests of every section and branch of industry as far as it may be possible.

4th. The present administration of the National Government has vindicated its right to the continued confidence of the people. Its success has been illustrated in the impartial execution of the laws; in its faithfulness, honesty and economy in the collection of public revenues and in the expenses of the government, so that while taxation has been reduced to the extent of one hundred millions of dollars per year, the national debt has been liquidated to the amount of over two hundred and thirty million dollars—a reduction unparalleled in history. The administration has been equally successful in the management of our foreign relations, and has achelved imperishable honor in the settlement of our differences with Great Britain upon terms creditable to both countries as embodied in the Treaty of Washington. The head of an administration, thus distinguished by success and statesmanship, is justly entitled to be regarded as a wise and careful civil magistrate, and his uniform deference to public sentiment shows him to be one whom the country may trust, having fully redeemed the pledge he made before entering upon the duties of Chief Magistrate that he would have no policy of his own to enforce against the will of the people.

5th. We repeat our condemnation of the policy of granting subsidies of public lands to corporations and monopolies, and having originated the policy of granting homesteads to actual settlers, we declare that the public domain should be kept for our laboring population.

6th. We are in favor of the adoption of a thorough system of civil service reform, and we endorse heartily the action of President Grant in settling the Commissioners under the so-called civil service act.

7th. We unite with our fellow citizens in every portion of the Union, in the hope that the enmities and resentments of the war may be speedily ended, and that the day may soon come when in every State, every citizen may be safe in life, person, property and civil rights, and may have the equal protection of the laws, so that no man who was loyal to the Union during the great struggle, may for that reason be the victim of the persecution, outrage and assassination, and so that some encouragement may be offered for the removal in all proper cases of the political disabilities imposed for participation in the rebellion.

8th. We recommend the calling of a Convention to amend the Constitution of the State.

9th. We express our unqualified approval of the administration of our present State Executive Governor R. B. Hays and assure him that our verdict is, "Well done good and faithful servant."

The Nominations.

General Edward F. Noyes, of Cincinnati, was nominated for Governor by acclamation amid great enthusiasm. The names of Hon. B. F. Wade and Hon. Samuel Galloway were named as candidates for Governor, but they were immediately withdrawn by their friends.

After a ballot without result on Lieutenant Governor, General Noyes, who had been waited on by a Committee, was introduced and made an extended speech.

The following nominations were also made:

For Lieutenant Governor—Jacob Mueller, of Cuyahoga.

For Supreme Judge—William A. West, of Logan.

For State Treasurer—Isaac R. Welsh, of Belmont.

For Auditor of State—James Williams, of Franklin.

For Attorney General—Francis B. Pond, of Morgan.

For School Commissioner—T. W. Harvey, of Lake.

For Clerk of Supreme Court—Captain Rodney Foos, of Clinton

For Member of the Board of Public Works—S. R. Hosmer, of Muskingham.

The following State Executive Committee was appointed: R. D. Harrison, Chairman; Rodney Foos, Secretary; Geo. K. Nash, Treasurer; Chas. C. Walcott, Jas. Williams and Francis B. Pond.

The Dying Gasp.

Just before the adjournment of the Convention the following dispatch was received and read:

DES MOINES, Iowa, June 20.—The Chairman of the Republican Convention in Iowa sends greeting to the Republicans of Ohio, pledging four thousand majority for Carpenter as Governor of Iowa in 1871, and for Grant for re-election as President in 1872.

NEW YORK CITY.

The Connelly Inquest.

NEW YORK, June 20.—The Coroner's inquest into the death of Dr. Connelly and his two children, resulted in a verdict according to the facts already known, and that Connelly was suffering from an attack of acute insanity.

The Lanahan Trial.

In the Methodist Book Concern trial today, the evidence of Lanahan as to the charge of fraud against the Binding Department, which his counsel said amounted to $25,000 was ruled out, not bearing on the issue now before the court, as was also the evidence of as to the relations between Lanahan and Carleton. The ruling in the latter point was objected to, but was sustained—nine to six. A resolution was adopted that it was no part of the purpose of the Commonwealth, in asking Lanahan to submit what new evidence he had of fraud and mismanagement in the Book Concern, to make such matters a part of the proceedings in the present investigation.

Sports Arrested.

Harry Hill and Wm. Varley *alias* "Reddy the Blacksmith" were arrested to-day by order of the Superintendent of Police as the principal backers of Edwards and Collins, the prize fighters, and turned them over to the Queen's county authorities for trial.

Personal.

Hon. George H. Pendleton left for Europe, to bring back his family, where they have been for the past two years, a month earlier than he intended in order that he may take part in the exciting canvass which will take place in Ohio during the coming autumn.

President Grant will start on his trip to California about the fifteenth of August. All members of the Cabinet will accompany him. He will be absent five weeks. The President will not visit Oregon as has been stated.

J. Lathrop Motley, with son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Brinsley Sheridan, will arrive in this city in September.

Proceedings in Divorce.

Judge Van Brunt today refuses the motion of Mrs. Viele for a postponement until September of Gen. Viele's suit for divorce, but granted an adjournment till Thursday to allow the settlement of the order for the custody of the children.

An Ornithological Collection.

One hundred Drakes claiming to be legal heirs to Sir Francis Drake, met in this city to-day, but transacted no business of importance. The property is valued at one hundred and twenty-five million dollars, but the secretary is reported to have been unable to establish any connection between the American and English branches of the family.

That Horse Disease Abated.

The epidemic, which broke out among the horses in this city some three weeks since, is rapidly abating, and it is believed by the veterinary surgeons who have been fighting it since the beginning, it will soon almost totally disappear.

The Anti-Income Tax.

Myron Winslow, attorney for the anti-income tax association, has applied to Judge Gilbert at the special term of the Supreme Court of Brooklyn for an injunction to restrain James Fuiland, Collector of Internal Revenue for the first district, including Kings, Queens, Suffolk and Richmond counties, from collecting the income tax. The Judge ordered the Collector to show cause why a permanent injunction should not be granted.

Protest From the Banks.

A number of national bank presidents from Boston, Philadelphia and this city, met yesterday at the American Exchange National Bank to protest against the collection of the tax on bank dividends for the five months ending June, 1871, the banks claiming that there are no laws obliging them to make such payment. A committee was appointed to proceed to Washington to lay the question before the authorities there.

Masonic.

NEW YORK, June 21.—The Grand Master of the Masons of the State of New York has made the following appointments of Grand officers, which, with those elected at the last annual Communication, will constitute the Grand Lodge for the ensuing year. The Committee on Foreign Correspondence and on the proposed new Constitution are also announced. The Grand Officers are: R. W., Charles Root, New York, Grand Marshal; R. W. Cornelius Esselstyn, Hudson, Grand Standard Bearer; R. W., William R. Brown, Mattewan, Grand Sword Bearer; R. W., Philip Merkle, New York, R. W., D. W. Tallcott, West Troy, and R. W., Isaac H. Brown, New York, Grand Stewards; R. W., John D. Serviss, Amsterdam, Senior Grand Deacon; R. W., Charles E. Young, Buffalo, Junior Grand Deacon.

Arrest of Policy Dealers.

The police made another raid on the policy dealers last night, and arrested one hundred and seventeen of them.

The International Society.

A reporter yesterday in an interview with one of the leaders of the Workingmen's Society in this country, was informed that the Society is spreading rapidly, and that there are twelve Sections in New York alone. They are composed not only of French, but also of English, Irish, German, Swiss and American workingmen. The leader predicted the abolition of war and the mastery of the labor field by artisans.

Motion to Show Cause.

A notice has been served on Jay Gould to the effect that in the United States Circuit, Court on Saturday next, before Judge Blatchford, a motion will be made calling upon Mr. Gould to show cause why he should not restore the stock, inquired of before the Master, to the English shareholders, or make good the loss.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, June 21, 1871.

Resigned.

James H. Davenport, who shot O. S. B. Wall, a colored Justice of the Peace of this city, a few days since, has, by request, tendered his resignation as Clerk in the Second Auditor' office. He is still confined in jail.

Decreasing.

The number of Internal Revenue assessors is decreasing at the rate of about fifty per week, for the purpose of the further consolidation of the force of the Bureau. The removal is not confined to any particular section of the country.

Revenue Receipts.

The Treasury Department estimates that the receipts from internal revenue for the fiscal year in the State of New York will be $20,108,000, of which $10,370,000 is expected from New York and Brooklyn.

Will Stay.

It is stated that Sir Edward Thornton, the British Minister, has been compelled to defer his visit to England on account of instructions from the home office not to leave Washington until further particulars have been received concerning the Corean difficulty. Similar instructions have also been received by Baron Gerolt.

The Indians.

An important action has been taken in the Indian office, which is deemed certain to avoid any general Indian war in Texas. General Sherman has advised the withholding of supplies from all Indians but those actually in reservation, and an order has been issued accordingly. The officers are to be allowed to follow the Indians in reservation and to make arrests at the request of General Sherman. Also, orders have been issued to turn all Indians guilty of murder and robbery over to the Governor of Texas for trial.

Secretary Fish.

NEW YORK, June 21.—The *Tribune's* Washington special says that it has been long known that Secretary Fish has decided to retire from office, and that he has long begged in vain for the acceptance of his resignation. The President, however; never having seen a time in which he thought he could spare the Secretary, without injury to the public, has declined to relieve him. It is now stated, on the highest authority, that Mr. Fish will soon discontinue housekeeping here. He has said within a day or two that he considered that the time had now arrived when he thought he might retire with satisfaction to all parties. The only delay will be occasioned by closing up the affairs of the Joint High Commission, and the appointment of arbitrators on the part of the United States in the Commissions about to assemble at Geneva, and the Secretary says he will on no account accept the appointment of Commissioner for the settlement of the Alabama or the other claims, nor can he fill any office in the creation of which he bore any part. The President will appoint an arbitrator soon for the treaty ratified by the English Government and it is essential that the arbitrator should be perfect as a French scholar, a lawyer and a man of large experience. Fish favors Charles Francis Adams for the position; the only doubts concerning Adams arise from the attitude which he has chosen to take politically, or rather from the attitude he has failed to take in that respect. The name of Caleb Cushing has also been considered, and that of Bancroft Davis is also mentioned.

Sherman on the Indians.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—Gen. Sherman has returned from his tour of inspection throughout the west and southwest. He considers the apprehensions felt of a wide spread Indian war along the Texan frontier as in a great measure unfounded. The General's view of the situation is much more hopeful than many have heretofore supposed.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Legislative Proceedings.

CONCORD, N. H., June 20.—In the House this morning, the Committee on elections reported adversely to the claim of Nathan Whipple, (Rep.), to a seat as the Representative from Lisbon.

Mr. Ramsdell, (Rep.), from the same Committee, desired consideration postponed, as the case was identical with that of S. B. Fage, (Dem.), from Concord. He thought the cases should be considered together, as in each, the claimants came short of a sufficient number of votes to elect him, but had been declared elected. He moved to lay the report on the table, and called the yeas and nays. Lost—151 to 157.

The report was then accepted by the House.

CONCORD, N. H., June 21.—In the House to-day the Committee on Elections made a majority report unseating Converse Gage, Republican, of Sutton, on account of illegal voting and refusing to receive the votes of those who were legal voters. Gage was elected by one of a majority.

A resolution was offered declaring his seat vacant and allowing him mileage and *per diem* to June 1st.

In the House there are five Catholic Democratic members, which by the Constitution of the State, are ineligible for many years. However members of this faith have been held without objection, and it is doubtful whether it will be made a question at this time.

RAILROADS.

First Trip Across Bellaire Bridge.

WHEELING, June 21.—The first engine crossed the great railroad bridge at Bellaire this morning at half past seven o'clock. A passenger train from the west this morning will be brought across the bridge. The bridge was constructed by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company.

Troublesome Indians.

SIOUX CITY, June 21.—Much trouble is expected by the engineer corps of the Northern Pacific Railroad in running their line through the up river country. The Indians declare they will not tolerate the construction of a road through their country, and are throwing every obstacle in the way of a preliminary survey of the line.

Collision on the Missouri Pacific.

ST. LOUIS, June 21.—The eastward bound express train on the Misscuri Pacific railroad, collided at half-past three this morning with a freight train, a few miles beyond Washington, smashing both locomotives, express and baggage cars, and killing the fireman of the express train. The collision was caused by the carelessness of a brakeman of the freight train, who neglected to set the switch properly.

MEDICAL.

PURIFY

THE BLOOD

AND

BEAUTIFY

THE COMPLEXION.

PURIFY THE BLOOD and

BEAUTIFY THE COMPLEXION

BY USING

Helmbold's Catawba Grape-Juice Pills

AND

Helmbold's Highly Concentrated Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla,

In the Spring and Summer months the system undergoes a change.

It is the time to use good blood-renewing, purifying, and invigorating medicines.

Helmbold's Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla

AND

Helmbold's Fluid Extract Grape Juice Pills

ARE THE BEST AND MOST RELIABLE.

One bottle of Helmbold's Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla equals in strength one gallon of the syrup or decoction as made by druggists; and a wine glass added to a pint of water equals the celebrated Lisbon Diet Drink—a delightful and healthful beverage.

The Grape Juice Pill is composed of Fluid Extract of Catawba Grape Juice and

FLUID EXTRACT RHUBARB,

useful in all diseases requiring a cathartic remedy and far superior to all other purgatives, such salts, magnesia, etc.

Helmbold's Grape-Juice Pill

Is not a patented pill, put up as those ordinarily vended, but

THE RESULT OF 10 YEARS' EXPERIMENTING and

GREAT CARE IN PREPARATION.

SAFE FOR AND TAKEN BY CHILDREN.

NO NAUSEA; NO GRIPING PAINS,

BUT MILD, PLEASANT, and SAFE IN OPERATION.

TWO BOTTLES OF THE FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA

AND

ONE BOTTLE OF THE GRAPE-JUICE PILLS

ARE WORTH THEIR WEIGHT IN GOLD

to those suffering from

BAD BLOOD, POOR COMPLEXION,

HEADACHE, NERVOUSNESS,

WAKEFULNESS AT NIGHT,

COSTIVENESS,

AND IRREGULARITIES

and to those suffering from

BROKEN AND DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS

IT WILL GIVE NEW BLOOD, NEW VIGOR,

AND NEW LIFE.

THE CATAWBA GRAPE PILLS

are done up with great care and in handsome bottles, and will surpass all those vended in wooden boxes, and carelessly prepared by inexperienced men, comparing with the English and French style of manufacturing.

All of

H. T. HELMBOLD'S

PREPARATIONS

ARE PHARMACEUTICAL,

NOT A SINGLE ONE BEING PATENTED

BUT ALL ON THEIR OWN MERITS.

PREPARED BY

H. T. HELMBOLD

Practical and Analytical Chemist,

Crystal Palace Pharmacy, 594 Broadway, N. Y.

AND

South Tenth Street, Philadelphia

HELMBOLD'S

FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU

HAS GAINED

WORLD-WIDE FAME

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

A PRINCELY ENDOWMENT.

Wm. Thaw, Esq., Donates $100,000 to the Western University.

Mr. William Thaw, of this city, who had already given the Western University $50,000, made an offer to donate $100,000 additional, provided the Board of Trustees would raise a like amount for the purpose of erecting new buildings, and further, that the financial officers should be placed under the direction of the Trustees. By his proposition the Board will have three years to secure the amount named, but in the meantime he offers to give the money at once so that the institution may have the benefit of the interest on the sum. A meeting of the board was held, when, we learn, this proposition was presented and accepted, and it was stated that nearly one-fourth of the other $100,000 had been promised. It was also stated that the board had received several offers of donations of land as a site for the college buildings, but as yet no location has been decided upon.

It is the decision of the board, we are informed, to retain the present buildings as a preparatory department, for the law school, and also start a medical college in it. It is the intention to make their new buildings equal to those of any educational institution in the State, and they invite proposals of donations for a location for them.

It is to be hoped that our liberal minded citizens, who have the means at their command, will follow the example of Mr. Thaw, and make donations promptly, and thus place the institution in a position to receive the full benefit of the generous grant.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

A Light-fingered Gent Embraces His Victim, While His Pal Goes Through Him.

On Saturday morning, at half past ten o'clock, a hearing was had in the case of William Dunlap and William Hastings, who had been arrested as the parties who attacked and robbed Conrad Heit on the Birmingham bridge, on the evening of Decoration Day.

Mr. Heit, an employee at Mr. Lowe's tailoring establishment, testified that at the time mentioned he was going home to Birmingham. Just as he went upon the bridge he passed the two defendants and another man. Shortly afterwards Dunlap came up behind him, he said, and put his arms about his neck and placed his knee against his back. Then, he says, Hastings, or the third man, went through his pockets and took his money, $19 90. The then let him go, and one suggested that they take his watch also, which was done. Mr. H. followed them and asked to have his hat back, when one of them knocked him down and beat him. He said that he was quite certain that Dunlap and Hastings were two of the men who attacked and robbed him.

No testimony for the defence was offered. The prisoners, it will be remembered, both acknowledged being there at the time, but say they had nothing to do with the attack.

The Mayor, at the conclusion of the hearing, held the defendants to bail for trial in in the sum of three thousand dollars each. They are at present in the lockup, waiting for trial.

DARING ROBBERY.

Rifles and Revolvers Disappear Through a Back Window.

On Saturday morning Mr Craig, proprietor of an establishment on Federal street, near Lacock, called at the Mayor's office and left information that his place had been burglariously entered sometime after 12 o'clock Friday night, and cutlery, pistols, &c., to the amount of $300 stolen. Chief Clark examined the premises and found that the entrance had been made through a back window which looks out into a yard adjoining Race alley, and within convenient stealing distance of that throughfare. The sash was secured by means of a file, which was stuck into the frame immediately above it and in full view; in order that the thieves might have the best chance possible, a pane of glass had been missing for some time, within reaching distance on the file. The labor in getting in the store was very easy, and doubtless the burglars appreciated the kindness Mr. Craig displayed, allowing them such excellent opportunities for rifling his guns.

It is proper to state that there was a substitute on the beat in place of the regular policeman, though from all the circumstances it is doubtful if any officer could have disovered the robbery where the burglars had no necessity to make any noise. The chief of police has a clue to the perpetrators and unless they are more clever than the ordinary run of such people hereabouts we may expect to record their arrest shortly.

SMALL POX.

Its Prevalence here and Elsewhere.

We are pleased to notice that the small pox which has been prevaling to a great extent here, and hereabouts, and which threatened at one time to become an epidemic is abating. We notice that this disease has travelled in a pestilential belt across the North-eastern section of the country, and still prevails, though with diminished intensity.

We also note what the disease prevails to a great degree in London, Vienna, Berlin, Holland, Italy and Brussels. In India the Sanitary Commissioner of Madias predicts that "we shall very shortly, enter upon another small pox cycle in India."

In Ireland, where the vaccination laws are more strictly enforced than in any other part of the United Kingdom, and which is perhaps one of the best vaccinated countries in the world, has suffeted very slightly from the disease.

The disease has about spent its force in this vicinity, and this fact is owing in no small measure to the sanitary efforts made by the Board of Health, and the energetic hygienic efforts made by our citizens.

Cleanliness, pure air, and regulation of diet are the main preventives, and in this as in other matters "an ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure." As to the question whether vaccination ever loses its protective power, it is stated, as the result of many observations, that when the operation has been properly performed the immunity from liability is almost entire, but that it is sometimes difficult to determine the perfection of the preventive; and that revaccination, while doing no harm, may do much good.

A New Weekly.

The proprietors of the Pittsburgh *Leader* will commence on the 1st of July the issue of a dollar weekly. See prospectus in another column.

THE NEW LICENSE BOARD.

The new Board in a Difficulty—A Mandamus Issued Requesting the Commissioners to Show Cause Why They Did Not Hear an Application.

Commissioners Scott and Dilworth are charged with being somewhat extra-judicial in refusing to hear a certain petition.

On Saturday morning W. D. Moore, Esq., filed in the court of common pleas the petion of Mrs. Catharine Kohrssen, an applicant for license before the new board at its recent sitting, asking that a *mandamus* be issued on County Commissioners Dilworth and Scott, directing them to appear and answer why they refused to hear her application. Following is the petition:

In the matter of the application of Caroline Kohrssen to keep an eating-house in the city of Pittsburgh. | In Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county. No. —

Allegheny county ss:

Before me, Joseph Ross, Prothonotary, in and for said county, personally came this day, Caroline Kohrssen, who being duly sworn, deposes and says; That on the 12th day of June, A. D., 1871, she appeared befor the Commissioners of Allegheny county, sitting as a board of licensers for said county, as by law required, and as by public advertisement, she had been by the said board notified and advised to do, accompanied by her witnesses and represented by her attorney, W. D. Moore, and was ready and willing and desiring to be heard, as her right was and is, in and about a certain petition filed by her with the Court of Quarter Sessions, for a license to keep an eat-inghouse in the said city of Pittsburgh and that the said board did them and there did publicly refuse to hear said deponent in said behalf, and do still refuse to hear the same; and your deponent further declares that she was and is ready and willing to comply with all the requirements of the law as to said application, and knows no sufficient reason, in fact or in law, why she should not be heard in this behalf aforesaid, nor why the petition for said license, after proper hearing, should not be granted, and deponent alleges that she is deprived of her rights as a citizen of this Commonwealth, and that incurable wrong and injustice have been done to her by the unlawful refusal of said board to hear her said petition; and that she is advised that she has no other redress than by application to this honorable court. Wherefore, she prays the honorable court to issue a writ of *mandamus* directed to Joseph Dilworth and John A. Scott, Commissioners of Allegheny county, sitting as a board of licensers, commanding them to proceed without delay to execute their duty as officers, under the law, and to hear, according to law, the petition of deponent for license to keep an eating-house in the city of Pittsburgh, duly filed with the clerk of the quarter sessions and advertised to be heard according to law on the day and year aforesaid. She will ever pray, etc.

MRS. CAROLINE KOHRSSEN.

Sworn and subscribed before me this twelfth day of June, 1871.

JOSEPH ROSS, Prothonotary.

The following order was issued by the Court;

"And now to wit, June 17, 1871, petition read and considered, and a rule is hereby granted upon the said Joseph Dilworth and John A. Scott, Commissioners sitting as a board of licensers, to show cause why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted and the writ prayed for issue, returnable Saturday, June 24, at 10 A. M., of that day.

"BY THE COURT."

Figures Worth Noting.

The large amounts of railroad bonds and other securities now being sold on this market, leads us to make the following comparison of values:

$1,000 bonds, at 5 per cent., pays	$50
" " 6 " "	60
" " 7 3-10 "	73

At these several rates of interest the bonds would be of equal value in point of income, at the following prices. Five per cent. at 69; six per cent. at 100, or par.

Six per cent. bonds at par are exactly equal to 7-3/10 bonds at 121.

Six per cent. bonds at 92 are just equal to 7-3/10 bonds at 112.

Union Pacific First Mortgage six per cent. bonds are now quoted at 92, and Northern Pacific First Mortgage Land Grant 7-3/10 per cent. bonds are offered at 100, or par.

Both are justly regarded as safe investments.

Investors can readily extend their calculations to all rates of interest and market values.

The Board of Health on Slaughter Houses and Hospitals.

The Board of Health held a meeting on Saturday afternoon for the purpose of receiving reports of special committees, &c.

Mr. Riddel, from the committee of councils on slaughter houses, reported to the committee of the board on the subject. It was agreed that the committee investigate the matter more fully, and learn what the slaughter house arrangements are in other place, and report the same to the board as soon as the requisite information is obtained.

The committee on hospitals has been instructed to confer with the authorities of the Pennsylvania Hospital, to learn if that building can be obtained for the purpose of converting it into an infirmary for the use of the city. This committee was requested to report immediately. The board seem disposed on having an infirmary established without further delay.

At the Sea Side.

The Columbia House at Cape May, N. J., is to be opened on the 22nd of June, and again by Geo. J. Bolton, who is also the proprietor of Bolton's Hotel, Harrisburg, and the Washington, on Chestnut street Philadelphia.

It is well known that this establishment and popular house has the finest shade and the best bathing beach to be found at Cape May.

The music, the employees and every appointment of the establishment will be selected and arranged with more than usual care this season.

To meet a general desire for some reduction in hotel charges the following scale of prices for 1871 has been fixed:

Per day	$ 3 50
Per week, if less than six weeks	22 00
Per week, if six weeks or over	21 00

There are several fine cottages connected with the Columbia, with excellent rooms and ocean views. Also good stabling and carriage houses

The long experience which Mr. Bolton has had in the hotel business and his many successful seasons at the Cape warrant us in recommending the Columbia to the readers of The Post.

June 14:w&s.-2w.

To cure a cough, cold or soar throat use Brown's Bronchial Troches.

Chapped Hands.

Face, rough skin, temples, ring-worm salt rheum and other cutaneous affections cured and the skin made soft and smooth by using the *Juniper Tar Soap*, made by Caswell Hazard & Co. New York. It is more convenient and easily applied than other remedies, avoiding the trouble of the greasy compounds now in use.

Hale's Temperance Bitters

Are a medicine not a vile beverage. tf.

Sold Everywhere,

Hale's Temperance Bitters. tf.

Hagan's Magnolia Balm

Will make a lady of 25 look as if she were but 18. It gives the complexion a lively, pearl-like appearance, exceedingly beautiful and perfectly natural. It removes Pimples, Sunburn, Moth-patches, Ringmarks, Sallowness, &c., and in a very few weeks changes the rustic face into one of culture and refinement. Any lady who wishes to be pleased with herself and to please others will certainly use this article. Then dress your hair with Lyon's Celebrated Kathairon, and the two attractions—the complexion and the hair—are perfect. The Kathairon stimulates the growth of the hair, prevents it from falling out and turning gray, and is the best hair dressing in the world. All druggists keep tuese articles. jun10.4tw

A DANGEROUS LUNATIC.

The Fools Not All Dead.

On Saturday morning a case of hopeless foolishness was developed in a boarding house on Fayette street in this city. People who have not yet learned not to pour petroleum upon a kitchen fire, are either insane or hopelessly silly. A person who has not learned this lesson, came to grief last Saturday morning at the above mentioned boarding house. The servant girl was building the fire, and had lit it, but it did not burn to suit her, so she seized the oil can and poured some of the contents upon the fire. The result, of course, was disastrous both to the girl and to the oil can. The girl was very severely burned on the arms and neck, the oil can was ruined, and the floor of the kitchen has a big hole in it. The mistress of the house appeared in time to extinguish the girl and the floor.

Gas Explosion.

Yesterday evening a gas explosion happened in the house of Dr. Coffey on Sixth avenue. The gas had been escaping for some days and the Dr. went to the gas house and got a man there to see what was wrong. The man was fixing the pipe and during the process the gas got confined in some manner not known to the operator, and when the Dr. applied a light, the gas exploded knocking the door off its hinges, knocking down the chandelier and shattering all the ceiling of the room. The most curious thing about the explosion was that the lower parts of the windows open. Had they been closed, in all probability, the explosion would have been strong enough to send the roof high up in the air, and committed other devastating deeds.

A Slight Mistake.

On Sunday morning about two o'clock a suburban rake while in quest of a questionable house rang the bell at the wrong house near the corner of Fourth and Market street. The occupant of the residence, a respectable gentleman, was not a little astonished at the peremptory airs of the intruder, and inquired to know what the intruder wanted. The party of the first part replied that "it was all right." The gentleman satisfied that it was all wrong levelling his six shooter at the persistent bell ringer, delivered five or six shots in succession. The gentleman on the steps immediately "took a new departure" and bolted down the street at a rapid rate. Whether he carried any of the contents of the Smith & Wesston machine is not known.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

GIFT GIFT, GIFT—

GIFT, GIFT, GIFT,
GIFT, GIFT, GIFT.

The best Gift to present to a sick friend, whom you know to be deceived by Quacks, is to send him a package of the

SAMARITAN'S GIFT.

It will cure in from two to four days. It will save exposure and perhaps life. Sold in Pittsburgh.

SAMARITAN'S

ROOT AND HERB JUICES,

It cures Scrofula.
It cures Ulcers and Sores.
It cures Tetters, Scales and Boils.
It cures ulceration of the Kidneys.
It cures Female Weakness.
It cures Syphilis, and all
DISEASES OF THE BLOOD.

In any manner, shape or form in which it may exhibit itself.

The genuine preparation is sold by

JOSEPH FLEMING, Special Agent.
84 Market Street.

CHERRY PECTORAL TROches for Cough, Colds, Sore Throat, Asthma, and all Bronchial difficulties, are prepared by the old and celebrated druggists, Rushton & Co. of New York, and will be found superior to all others, quicker to act, surer to cure, and pleasanter to take, having none of the nauseating, offensive cubeb taste. Also Rushton's (E. V.) Cod Liver Oil, the purest and best. Druggists sell them. no16:d&w.

DR. BROWN, NO. 50 SMITHfield street, Pittsburgh, in back room, continues to guarantee his cures in cases of PRIVATE DISEASES. His remedies are prepared by himself. No patient will be sent to a druggist for his medicine. Having had a large experience in a practice of over 30 years, he can insure relief in a few days. Terms low, consultation and advice free of charge. Delicate Diseases, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Strictures, Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, General Debility and Nervousness yield readily to his treatment.

1,003 GIFTS.

Grand Gift Concert and Distribution for the benefit of the Foundling Asylum of the Sisters of Charity of the City of New York, and the Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home, Washington, D. C. To be held in Washington City, D. C., under and by virtue of a permit from the Hon. Commissioner of Internal Revenue, on THURSDAY, July 27th, 1871, positively.

After the Concert the Commissioners will award to the successful ticket holders

1,003 GIFTS

Amounting to $200,000, consisting of desirable Real Estate in Baltimore city and county, and Washington county, Md., Bonds, stocks and cash.

32,000 tickets only will be sold at $5 each.

Hon. H. McCULLOUGH, Elkton, Md. } Com'rs.
Maj. GEO. T. CASTLE, Balto., Md. }
Hon. JAS. S. NEGLEY, D. C., Washington City, Trustee.

REFERENCES:

Maj. Gen D. Hunter, U. S. A., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Hon. Jas. S. Negley, Pittsburgh, Pa.
First National Bank, Hagerstown, Md.
Appleman & Co., Bankers, Hagerstown, Md.
Updegraff & Sons, Hagerstown, Md.
Hon. R. J. Brent, late Att'y. Gen'l, Baltimore.
C. F. Abbott, Esq., 30 Postoffice avenue, Baltimore.
John H. Fowler Esq.
W. H. Myers, of W. H. Myers & Bros., Exchange place, Baltimore.

Deeds of the Real Estate, certified to by counsel in the hands of the Trustee.

Tickets and Circulars can be had of
P. C. DEVLIN,
General Agent,
Stationer and Printer, No. 31 Nassau street, New York,

To whom all communications should be addressed.
Tickets sent "C. O. D." if desired.
Send for circular containing List of Prizes, &c.
Good responsible Agents wanted.
m9:d&w

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Is a regular graduate of medicine, as diploma at his office will show. His opportunities in hospital and private practice are unsurpassed in this or any other city. Back files of our city papers prove that he has been located here longer by years than any other so advertising. The establishment, library, laboratory and appointments are unrivalled in the East, unsurpassed anywhere. Age, with experience, can be relied upon, and the doctor can refer to many physicians of this and other cities, and many reputable residents. In past success and present position he stands without a competitor. His practice embraces all venerial diseases, and the resultient effects of inefficient or defective treatment, also that numerous class of cases resulting from early indiscretions, indulgences, excesses, etc., etc., in married or single. Patients see the doctor in person privately. Communications confidential. No mercury used. Cures guaranteed. A friendly talk will cost nothing. Office central, yet retired—No. 206 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Office hours 9 A. m. to 9 p. m. Sundays 9 to 11 a. m. Sealed pamphlet for two stamps

MANHOOD, WOMANHOOD,

Who may marry, who not, why. Send 25 cen's. Full symptoms Chronic Diseases, 100 pages, securely sealed. Ignorance kills more than war and pestilence combined. Address DR. WHITTIER, 206 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. mar4:1yd&w.

$5 TO $10 PER DAY. MEN, WOMEN, BOYS and GIRLS who engage in our new business make from $5 to $10 per day in their own localities. Full particulars and instructions sent free by mail. Those in need of permanent, profitable work, should address at once. GEORGE STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

DOLLAR LEADER

PROSPECTUS.

On or about the FIRST DAY OF JULY, will be issued the FIRST NUMBER of the

DOLLAR ; WEEKLY ; LEADER,

The Cheapest Literary Newspaper in the World.

It will comprise 28 columns of the choicest reading matter—

The News of the Week, in a nutshell, culled from the latest and Most Reliable Telegraphic Dispatches, together with

All the most important Religious, Social and Political Items of Interest from every source,

Carefully compiled Statements of the Wholesale and Retail Markets,

A Condensed, but Reliable Financial Review of the Week,

A well edited department, containing New and Valuable hints to Farmers,

Familiar but Instructive and Practical "Talks to Housewives,"

Which will together form a Compendium of Useful Information that can be purchased in no other shape for ten times the subscription money.

This must commend the DOLLAR LEADER as an invaluable auxiliary to every head of a family who would have those for whose culture he is responsible well informed concerning the weekly history of the world; while on the other hand, the light but acceptable "Fashion Gossip" and Child-hat of the Ladies' Column, the piquant but not offensive Personals, the sparkling effervescence of the Humorous Department, the entertaining as well as instructive Answers to Correspondents, together with the choicest Stories, Sketches and Poems, will furnish an amount and variety of spicy and entertaining Reading that will be sought in vain from any other source.

The terms of the DOLLAR LEADER will be, as its name indicates—

Per Year	One Dollar.
Six Months	Fifty Cents.
Three Months	Twenty-five Cents.

Subscriptions Must be Paid in Advance.

Only a Limited Number of Advertisements can be Received.

PITTOCK, NEVIN & CO.

PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS,

76 FIFTH AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

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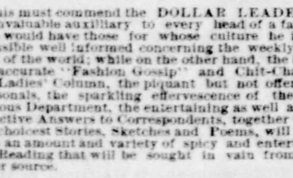

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SCHOMACKER,
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And the Celebrated

Estey Cottage Organ,

Superior to all others in quality of tone and durability.

Sheet Music, Books, and Musical Merchandise always on hand at Eastern Cash prices.

BARR & KNAKE,
12 Sixth (Late 21. Clair) Street.
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Duff's College.

No. 37 Fifth Avenue,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
An Old and Reliable Institution.
HARPER'S EDITION OF DUFF'S BOOK-KEEPING
Used as a Text Book.
Penmanship.
Instructions and Lectures daily by Wm. H. Duff.
Book-keeping Department.
Charles P. Duff, Superintendent.
For Circulars address P. DUFF & SONS.

C. DUFF & SONS,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
194 Second Avenue.

THE LADIES CRY.

1. We have no health nor bright complexion,
2. Is the Ladies cry! Throughout the Union!
3. But the great Dr. Griffith, Pittsburgh Pa.
4. Has English Pills, they are called Victoria.
5. They create rosy cheeks, and robust health.
6. Send him One Dollar and prove yourself.
7. He'll send them by return of mail.
8. You try them once, they never fail.
9. Frets all diseases that flesh is heir to.
10. At his Office, 145 Fifth Avenue.

WOOD'S HOUSEHOLD MAGAZINE contains in every number one complete prize story valued at $100. Forty pages of other matter. Yearly $1. Sold by news dealers at 10 cents per copy. Splendid premiums. $300 cash to be awarded to prize clubs. Specimen copy free Address S. S. WOOD, Newburg, New York. e15:1y

WANTED.—AGENTS, $20 PER DAY to sell the celebrated HOME SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE. Has the UNDERFEED, makes the "LOCK STITCH" (alike on both sides,) and is fully licensed. The best and cheapest family Sewing Machine in the market. Address JOHNSON, CLARK & CO., Boston, Mass., Pittsburgh, Pa., Chicago Ill., or St. Louis, Mo. sep15:1lw-s.

AGENTS! READ THIS!

We will pay agents a salary of $30 per week and xpenses, or allow a large commission to sell our new and wonderful inventions. Address M. WAGNER & CO., Marshal, Mich. feb15:6mw

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AT MYERS, SCHOYER & CO'S.,
145 Wood Stre

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Supercedes Weights and Boxes.

IS A PERFECTLY EVEN BALANCE AT ALL POINTS, IS NEAT, SIMPLE, DURABLE AND CHEAP. CAN BE PLACED IN ANY WINDOW AT ANY TIME. IS NOISELESS AND OBEYS THE SLIGHTEST TOUCH. IS EASILY APPLIED AND WILL NOT GET OUT OF ORDER. FACILITATES CLEANING OF WINDOWS. Recommends itself.

Anderson Balance Man'fg. Co.,
Twenty-Ninth and Railroad Sts.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Can be seen at No. 70 Smithfield street.

HALL'S Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer.

Renews the Hair to its Original Color When Gray.

Renews the Nutritive Matter which Nourishes the Hair.

Renews the Growth of the Hair When Bald.

Renews the brash, wiry hair to silken softness, Beautiful Hair Dressing. One Bottle shows its effects. R. P. HALL & CO., Nashua, N. H., Proprietors. For sale by all druggists.

B. L. Fahnestock & Co.,
WHOLESALE AGENTS,
mar27:eod:eow:w6mos Pittsburgh, Pa.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS

For all the Purposes of a Family Physic.

CURING

Costiveness, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Dysentery, Foul Stomach, Erysipelas, Headache, Piles, Rheumatism, Eruptions and Skin Diseases, Biliousness, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Tetter, Tumors and Salt Rheum, Worms, Gout, Neuralgia, as a Dinner Pill, and Purifying the Blood.

Are the most congenial purgative yet perfected. Their effects abundantly show how much they excel all other pills. They are safe and pleasant to take, but powerful to cure. They purge out the foul humors of the blood; they stimulate the sluggish or disordered organ into action, and they impart health and tone to the whole being. They cure not only the every day complaints of every body, but formidable and dangerous diseases. Most eminent clergymen, most skillful physicians and our best citizens send certificates of cures performed and of the great benefits they have derived from these Pills. They are the safest and best physic for children, because mild as well as effectual. Being sugar coated, they are easy to take, and being purely vegetable, they are entirely harmless.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists.

Sold by all Druggists everywhere.

B. L. FAHNESTOCK & CO.,
PITTSBURGH,
Wholesale Agents.

Knox Fruit Farm

AND NURSERIES.

BEDDING PLANTS.

We invite the attention of all persons who wish to ornament their grounds to our immense stock of

ROSES, GERANIUMS, VERBENAS,
Heliotropes, Pelargoniums, Etc.

We have perhaps the most complete assortment in this market. We shall be glad to have parties visit our GREENHOUSES, situated TWO miles from the city on the Brownsville Pike.

R. CUMMING & CO.,
Successors to J. Knox,
OFFICE, 137 LIBERTY STREET.

THE BEST AND CHOICEST

Smoking Tobacco

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3d District of Maryland.

SEE THAT EVERY PACKAGE YOU BUY BEARS THAT INSCRIPTION.

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AIKEN & CO.,
Dealers in
Roofing Slate
And Tinned Slating Nails,
COR. 11TH AND LIBERTY STS.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Orders for Roofing solicited, and promptly attended to. ap9:w

WHEREAS, LETTERS TESTAMENTARY upon the estate of John Johnston, deceased, late of Wilkins township, have been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate will make payment, and all those having claims against the same, will present them duly probated for settlement to the subscribers at the late residence of the deceased, on the Northern Turnpike, Wilkins township, Allegheny county, Pa.

C. B. JOHNSTON,
B. H. JOHNSTON,
Executors.
my19:6tw

DR. A. G. WALTER,
NOS. 66 AND 68 SIXTH AVENUE
PITTSBURGH,

Has devoted himself for thirty-five years to the SURGICAL PRACTICE of his profession, and mainly to its CONSERVATIVE PART, the saving and restoration of INJURED LIMBS, and to the treatment of diseases and injuries of the bones and joints, (white swelling, hip disease, fractures and dislocations, &c.) DEFORMITIES of the human frame have claimed his especial attention, such as club or reeled feet, contracted and stiff joints, palsied limbs, curvatures of the spine and strabismus or squinting—in the restoration of which his success has been unrivalled. jan11:1yw

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AVOID QUACKS.

A victim of early indiscretion, causing nervous debility, premature decay, &c., having tried in vain every advertised remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow-sufferers. J. H. TUTTLE,
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AGENTS WANTED—($225 A MONTH by the AMERICAN KNIT TINMACHIN Co., Bsston, Mass, or St. Louis, Mo. sep16:n4w

MEDICAL.

Health! Beauty!

Strong and Pure Rich Blood--Increase of Flesh and Weight Clear Skin and Beautiful Complexion Secured to All.

RADWAY'S
SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT

HAS MADE THE MOST ASTONISHING CURES. SO QUICK, SO RAPID ARE THE CHANGES THE BODY UNDERGOES UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF THIS TRULY WONDERFUL MEDICINE THAT

Every day an Increase in Flesh and Strength is Seen and Felt.

Scrofula, Consumption, Syphilis in its many forms, Glandulary Disease, Ulcers in the throat, Mouth; Tumors, Nodes in the Glands, and other parts of the system; Sore Eyes, Strumous Discharges from the Ears; Eruptive Diseases of the Eyes, Nose, Mouth, and the worst form of Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Fever Sores, Scald Head, Ring Worm, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Ague, Black Spots, Worms in the Flesh, Tumors, Cancers in the Womb, and all Weakness and Painful Discharges; Night Sweats, and all Wastes of the Life Principle, are within the Curative Range of Radway's Sarsaparillian Resolvent, and a few days' use will prove to any person using it for either of these forms of disease its potent power to cure them.

Not only does the Sarsaparillian Resolvent excel all known remedial agents, in the cure of Chronic Scrofula, Constitutional, Skin and Syphiloid diseases ut it is the only positive remedy for

KIDNEY, BLADDER,

Urinary and Womb Diseases, Gravel, Diabetes, Dropsy, Incontinence of Urine, Bright's disease, Albuminuria, and in all cases where there are brick dust deposits, or the water is thick, cloudy, mixed with substances like the white of an egg, or threads like white silk, or there is a morbid dark bilious appearance, and white bone dust deposits and where there is a pricking, burning sensation, and pain in the Small of the back, and along the Loins. In all these conditions, RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT, aided by the application of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF to the Spine and Small of the Back, and the Bowels regulated with one or two of RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS per day, will soon make a complete cure. In a few days the patient will be enabled to hold and discharge water naturally without pain, and the urine will be restored to its natural clear and amber sherry color.

THE WASTE OF THE BODY

Is supplied with new, healthy, and vigorous blood, that furnishes sound structure. Hence all suffering from WEAKENING DISCHARGES, either Male or Female, or from Ulcers or Sores, through the reparative process of RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN are arrested, and the ruptured organs healed.

THE TRUE THEORY OF CURE.

RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT supplies the system, through the blood, urine, sweat, structure-making constituents, with Tissue-making Flesh-making, Heat-or Calorie and Fat-making elements. All of its constituents are *nourishing, purifying, and strengthening. It Repairs Health Dissolves and Drives out of the body* the products of Decay and Corruption. CONSUMPTION, WHITE SWELLING, DROPSY, SYPHILIS, CANCER, TUMORS, &c., are all a scrofula diathesis, and, as such, are within the curative range of the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT!

The Scrofula, by whatever name designated, is the results of deposits from the blood, induced or caused by Chronic Inflamation. That these deposits take place when the blood is poor, weak, watery, and incapable of holding in solution its proper constituents, or for the presence of some virus or poison in the blood, as Mercury, Calomel, Corrosive Sublimate, which is the Corrosive Chloride of Mercury or other agents, given in medicines and which enters largely in the common advertised Sarsaparillas, NOT ABSORBED OR CHANGED FROM THEIR NATURAL CONDITION.

That unless the repairs or nutriments are greater than the wastes, that decompositions and decay will supervene, and the powers of life become exhausted.

That the dying body cannot be sustained on any treatment of medication that exhausts the system or fails to nourish the blood, the only medium through which the vital forces are preserved, and on which her owth of the body depends.

OVARIAN TUMOR CURED.

NEver has a medicine taken internally been known to have cured tumors of the womb, uterl, ovaries or bowels; the knife has been the sole reliance in the hands of experienced surgeons; but Dr. Radway's Sarsaparillian settles this question. For it has cured over TWENTY PERSONS of OVARIAN CYSTS and TUMORS; as well as Tumors in the Bowels, Uterus, Womb, Liver, Dropsical Effusion Ascites, and Calculus Concretions.

TUMOR OF TWELVE YEARS' GROWTH CURED BY RADWAY'S RESOLVENT.

BEVERLY, Mass., July 18, 1869.

DR. RADWAY—I have had Ovarian Tumor in the ovaries and bowels. All the doctors said "there was no help for it." I tried everything that was recommended, but nothing helped me. I saw your Resolvent and thought I would try it, but I had no faith in it because I had suffered for twelve years. I took six bottles of the Resolvent, one box of Radway's Pills, and used two bottles of your Ready Relief; and there is not a sign of tumor to be seen or felt, and I feel better, smarter, and happier than I have for twelve years. I write this to you for the benefit of others. You can publish it if you choose HANNAH P. KNAPP.

Price, One Dollar.

R. R. R.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

CURES THE WORST PAIN IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES.

NOT ONE HOUR AFTER READING THIS ADVERTISEMENT NEED ANY ONE SUFFER WITH PAIN.

RADWAD'S READY RELIEF.

Is a cure for every pain. It was the first, end is

THE ONLY PAIN REMEDY

That instantly stops the most excruciating pains, Allays Inflammations and Cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands and organs, by one application in from one to twenty minutes. No matter how violent or excruciating the pain, the Rheumatic, Bed-ridden, infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer,

RADWAY'S READY RELIFE

will, in from ONE to TWENTY MINUTES afford ease and comfort, and this medicine, so rapid in stopping pain, can be purchased for Fifty Cents per bottle at almost every druggist's and country merchant's store on this continent, and within one hour's distance of almost every habitation in the United States.

RHEUMATISM AND NEURALGIA.
RHEUMATISM AND NEURALGIA.

If those who are now suffering Pain, no matter what the cause may be, or by what name it is called—if external, apply the Radway's Ready Relief to the part of the body where the pain is present. If INTERNAL,

20 DROPS DILUTED IN WATER,

As a drink; whether Cramps, Spasms, Inflamation, Congestion, Asiatic Cholera, Chills and Fev the most violent, excruciating, and torturing pa will be stopped

IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES.
PAINFUL ATTACKS WHERE
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF
WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE:
INFLAMATION OF THE KIDNEYS,
INFLAMATION OF THE BLADDER,
INFLAMATION OF THE BOWELS,
CONGESTION OF THE LUNGS,
SORE THROAT, DIFFICULT BREATHING,
PALPITATION OF THE HEART
HYSTERICS, CROUP, DIPTHERIA,
CATARRH, INFLUENZ
HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE,
NEURALGIA, RHEUMATIS
COLD CHILLS, AGUE CHILLS.

The application of the READY RELIEF to the partor parts, where the pain or difficulty exists, will affo ease and comfort.

20 DROPS IN A HALF TUMBLER OF WATER will, in a few moments, cure

CRAMPS, SPASMS, SOUR STOMACH,
HEARTBURN, SICK HEADACHE,
DIARRHEA, DYSENTERY, COLIC,
WIND IN THE COWELS
And all Internal Pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF with them. A few drops will prevent richness or pains from change of water.

IT IS BETTER THAN FRENCH BRANDY OR BITTERS AS A STIMULANT.

FEVER AND AGUE

FEVER AND AGUE CURED.
FEVER AND AGUE CURED.
FEVER AND AGUE CURED.

FEVER AND AGUE CURED
FOR FIFTY CENTS.

There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague, and all other Malarious, Billious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow, and other fevers (aided by Radway's Pills) so quick as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

Has proved infallible, and will cure these terrible Fevers quicker, and without entailing the frightful penalties of engorged liver, fat spleen, disordered kidneys and saffron-colored skin, that are sure to follow the use of the "Cholologues." "Ague Cures," and other agents of the heroic Quinine, Mercurial, Arsenic, and other treatments where the medicines accumulate, and become deposited in the ystem.

VALLANDIGHAM.

HIS DYING MOMENTS.

HE RETAINS CONCIOUSNESS TO THE LAST.

FRIENDS GATHERED ROUND HIS BEDSIDE.

HIS WIFE NOT PRESENT.

RADICAL EDITOR'S INTERVIEW.

The Ruling Passion Knocking at the Gates of Death.

The Funeral Takes Place To-Day.

SORROW OVER THE REMAINS.

CINCINNATI, June 16.—A special to the *Gazette*, from Lebanon, states that Clement L. Vallandigham, one of the counsel of Thomas M'Gehan, accidentally shot himself to-night at nine o'clock, at the Lebanon House. He was in a room in company with Gov. McBirney, and while showing, with a pistol, how Meyers the murdered man might have shot himself, the pistol was discharged, the ball entering the right side of the abdomen below the ribs. What direction the ball took is not known. The surgeons are making an examination. Dr. Reeves, of Dayton, has been sent for patched for. The latest word is that the ball did not penetrate the intestines, and that the wound is not mortal. He has perfect possession of his faculties. The pistol used was a Smith Wesson. No one knows how it came to be discharged. The accident produces intense excitement in Lebanon.

The Patient Sinking Fast.

A later dispatch to the *Gazette*, dated 7 p. m., says: The symptoms are growing more unfavorable. The pulse is above one hundred. The surgeons do not appear hopeful, though they are reticent.

A dispatch received at eleven o'clock says he was suffering, but there is no pain.

All Hope Gone.

The latest dispatch from Vallandigham states that his hands and feet are growing cold. He vomits often but throws up no blood. Dr. Drake says he is sinking fast. The pulse is still rising.

CINCINNATI, O., June 17.—There has been much sorrow manifested here to-day concerning the tragic end of Mr. Vallandigham, and it has been by no means confined to his political friends, persons who have differed with him and animadverted severely upon his course during the rebellion have expressed no less regret at

The Terrible Calamity

which has befallen him than have his political associates. The news concerning his last hours have been devoured with avidity. Newspaper reporters, who came on the scene this evening, have been diligently sought for more details than have thus far been published. It appears that the pistol was discharged, Mr. V. being hardly aware of the severe nature of the wound, as he walked around the room for while before lying down. Geo. McBurney, alarmed at the sudden appearance of the tragedy rushed to the adjoining rooms and at once summoned aid. As soon as the persons came, Valandigham said it was "a foolish act," and later adverted to it as "the most reckless act of his life." Although he seemed to be conscious that he had badly hurt he appeared decidedly

Hopeful

during the early hours.

Rev. Mr. Haight called to see him, and Vallandigham, taking him by the hand, said substantially he had too much faith in Calvinistic doctrine to believe he would not get safely through this misfortune. Then he told the surgeon to take care of the pain, and he would manage the rest. Seemingly impressed with the approach of dissolution, he was calm and met the news of his condition bravely.

After Dr. Reeves arrived from Dayton, upon had the room cleared, and when none was present he intimated to Mr. Vallandigham the

Very Serious

nature of his wound. The patient seeking for something on which to build hope, demanded the doctor of two bad cases of injuries not fatal, known to both, and asked if this were worse than they, to which the reluctant reply was "possibly not." The doctor then told Mr. V., who was suffering from much pain, that they would have to administer medicine of a sedative nature, and suggested that if he had anything to say he had better communicate it now. He then conversed with the doctor concerning private matters, giving directions in regard to his business, after which medicine to relieve the pain was injected by the hypodermic process. After this, there was no time which he was not under the influence of opiates that effected somewhat his sensibilities. He, nevertheless,

Managed to Keep Possession of His Faculties

to the last. At 3:30 o'clock he seemed to be dying and his friends were called to his side. From that time he rapidly sank. The pulsations at his wrist appeared to have ceased, though he was remarkably calm, so much so that Dr. Drake said he was the coolest man under such circumstances he had ever seen. He still showed occasional pain about his face of agony.

As Death Approached

the face wore an ashy paleness. His last words were a request for ice and medicine to allay his pain. In his last moments there were signs about the face that indicated great physical suffering. At fifteen minutes before ten this morning he was dead. There were present in the room when he died: his son Charles seventeen years old, his only living child, with whom he had a touching interview on his arrival, to which allusion was made in last night's dispatches; also John Sprigg, of Dayton, a nephew of his wife; J. S. Vallandigham, a nephew from Hamilton; James Vallandigham, a distant relative from Hamilton; Lieutenant Governor McBurney, Ben Pittman of Cincinnati, David Allen, of Lebanon and a few others. During the night and morning he was visited by the veteran Judge Smith, of Lebanon; General Ward, Judge Haynes and many others. Governor McBurney was constantly contributing in every way to the dying man. The niece of Mr. Vallandigham, a young girl who resided with him, arrived from Dayton

After His Death

and was greatly grieved.

The body was immediately placed in ice preparatory to removal. From this time until the departure of the remains, the hotel was besieged with persons who came to see the face which was left exposed. The features and expression were admirably preserved. The remains left Lebanon for Dayton at two o'clock this afternoon in charge of Judge Haynes, Mr. Vallandigham's law partner, and Judge McKenny, of Dayton.

The sad affair of the case was the

Absence of Mrs. Vallandigham.

who had gone the same evening to Cumberland, Md., called thence by the death of her brother, Judge McMahon. She was telegraphed to and will reach Dayton tomorrow morning at ten o'clock.

The sad event cast general gloom over Lebanon. Mr. V. during the trial had made numerous friends and had by his deportment beaten down many prejudices. All were looking forward to his speech in the defense of McGehan, which would have been delivered to-day. Mr. V. doubtless had made unusual preparations. He intended the effort to be his great criminal one at the bar. He appeared to have thoroughly worked up the case. He entered into it with characteristic energy and enthusiasm and fell while he was endeavoring to still more satisfactorily explain its mysteries.

An Interview that Needs Substantiation

The *Times and Chronicle* this evening publishes an interview had between Mr. V. and one of the editors on Wednesday, in which Mr. V., said: "There can be no more political campaigns fought on the issues of the last four years. They are dead, and if the Democratic party refuses to move to the front to accept the new order of things it will simply pass away and some other party made up of the earnest progressive elements of both the old parties will take possession of the government."

When asked if he did not think the campaign of '72 would be fought on present issues, he said: "That may be undertaken by our party but it will fail. A year ago Grant gave promise of his intention to lead the Republican party into a new departure and he would have done so, but a gang of old politicians at Washington held him back and scared him with gabble about defeat, until he went square back into the old ruts. Grant is an honest man, and would do right if the politicians would let him but that they won't do; so he took the back track on the San Domingo question, on which, apart from the corrupt means used, he was clearly right. I tell you, sir, annexation of territory, and the control of the out-lying fragments of this Continent, is the destiny of the American people. We shall have San Domingo, and Cuba, and Mexico, and all the rest. Mark that! We missed the greatest chance we ever had in not getting Cuba during the Spanish troubles. We could have had it then for the mere asking, and in a few years we would have been owners of the richest and most productive piece of territory in the world. Why, they used to talk about me, and call me a disunionist! I tell you, sir, earnestly and honestly, that I never was a disunionist. What I always did believe, and now believe, that this Union will be perpetuated and extended until it embraces the Continent.

His denial of disunion views Mr. V. thrice repeated with marked emphasis.

In reply to a remark of his interrogator, that he did not see how, with the hatred exhibited toward him by the dead issues of the Democracy, he could stay in that party, he smiled and said, "Why, what can I do? The Republican party won't move forward. It wants to stick to its old clothes; and my best hope is to get the Democracy to push to the front. However, there is no telling what three hundred and sixty-five days may bring forth; and of one thing I am certain—if the Democratic party fails to become the party of progress and advanced ideas, and I, from conscientious convictions, decide to act with any other political party, that other political party will never stop to inquire what my past political record has been. Parties don't manage things in that way."

The interviewer says: "Those who read may construe this expression as they please, I write it almost *verbatim* as he spoke it to me." The speaker's earnest manner convinced me that he meant all that he said. The same sentiment was subsequently repeated in various forms during our convessation, which lasted altogether for fully half an hour.

It is the expectation that the argument in the McGehan case will resume on Monday.

The Remains at Dayton.

CINCINNATI, June 18.—The body of Hon. C. L. Vallandigham reached Dayton last evening at six o'clock. A heavy rain interfered with the reception contemplated, but the remains were nevertheless met by members of the Masonic body and personal friends, who conducted them to his late residence. Mrs. Vallandigham, who is almost crushed by the double affliction of the loss of her husband and brother, will reach Dayton to-night.

The Funeral

will occur on Tuesday afternoon, at one o'clock. A special train will be run by the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton railroad, from this city. The funeral discourse will be delivered by Rev. E. P. Wright, of the Protestant Episcopal church. The funeral will be under the direction of the Masons. Persons who have seen the remains to-day, say that decomposition has wrought considerable changes since yesterday morning.

Circumstances Preceding His Death.

From the detailed accounts published in the papers this morning, it appears that Mr. Vallandigham, with his associate counsel, had been out on Friday evening making experiments with a view to ascertain how near the muzzle of a pistol could be held to cloth without burning it. They had made the last and were returning. Two balls had been fired from the pistol with which Mr. V. afterward killed himself, and Mr. Milliken, on the way to the hotel urged him to discharge the remaining three balls, Mr. Vallandigham said, "No, never mind;" and though Mr. Miliken repeated the suggestion, Vallandigham declined to discharge them and took the pistol up stairs, where he laid it beside the empty one which he intended to use in the argument on Saturday.

This Led to the Tragedy

which soon thereafter followed. Mr. Vallandigham instead of taking up the unloaded pistol took the one his friend had urged him to discharge.

The *Enquirer* of this morning pronounces his loss to the Democratic party of Ohio almost irreparable. A public meeting will be held to-morrow at the Board of Trade rooms to take action in regard to his death and funeral.

The Body in Charge of the Masonic Fraternity.

DAYTON, O., June 18.—Evening.—The remains of Mr. Vallandigham arrived at Dayton yesterday evening in custody of St. John's Lodge of Masons, who have charge of the body at hie late residence and will conduct the obsequies. The body was at once prepared for preservation until the return of Mrs. Vallandigham, who left Cumberland, Md., at 3:45 this afternoon, and arrives on the special train at 9:20 to-night. During the day large numbers of persons from the city and country visited the house; but few were admitted in consequence of the decomposition of the body, which is very rapid.

An Irreparable Loss.

Profound sympathy for the bereaved family is universally expressed. There will be a bar meeting to-morrow.

The funeral will take place on Tuesday at one o'clock P. M.

Dispatches from the surrounding towns—Cincinnati, Columbus, &c.,—indicate a large attendance. The political friends of Mr. Vallandigham in this county well attend almost *en masse*. The funeral will probably be the largest ever in Dayton.

LANAHAN.

NEW YORK, June 16.—The Methodist Book Commission, in secret session, yesterday, discussed the preliminaries of Lanahan's trial. Their deliberations were as to methods of procedure, and the extent to which it would be advisable to carry the investigation. The views of the members on the subject were various, but it is understood that three propositions were made, one to confine the investigation to the suspension, another to examine fully the questions relating to the business affairs of the Concern for years past, and third, to examine any new allegations of mismanagement which Lanahan may choose to make. It was finally decided to conduct the trial on the charges brought against Lanahan by Carlton, without further investigation into the affairs of the Concern except such as may come up in Lanahan's defence. A resolution was passed asking Lanahan to bring forward whatever new proofs of mismanagement he may have. It was also decided to admit reporters. It is expected that Bishops Ames and Scott, and Mr. Moore, will be present at the trial to-day.

Opening of the Trial.

The Committee of the Methodist Book Concern, with Bishops Jones and Ames, met to-day to investigate the charges preferred by Dr. Carlton, agent of the Methodist Book Concern, against the sub-agent, Dr. Lanahan. Rev. J. M. Stiles was appointed official stenographer. Fancher then stated the case for the prosecution, recited the court proceedings of Lanahan for a mandamus, which Fancher declared, were founded on such an assumption of authority that it was deemed necessary to call the attention of the Book Concern to it. Referring to Lanahan's affidavit and application for a mandamus, counsel said there was

Something Startling

In the paper to any one who loves the Church and Book Concern. Assistant agent appears in the case as a relator and this Carlton, by name, and the Book Concern, are made respondents. This action was divised by Lanahan and his counsel, without a conference of any sort with the agent or any member of the Book Committee in such a manner as to shock the conscience of the church; and these and further affidavits were recently printed and given to the public press.

Rev. Buckley, on the part of Lanahan, said the respondent had prepared an answer to the charges made against him, which he, Buckley, would read.

The Answer

Is substantially as follows: He conceived that in seeking access to the books he was acting entirely within his right as corporator. He was elected by the General Conference with the same formalities as were observed at Dr. Carlton's election. He stood on the same footing as Dr. Carlton; was his equal in right, and his efforts to obtain access to the books were expedient and necessary.

When, in January last, efforts were making to bring his trial to a close, it was urged upon him as a reason for consenting thereto, that the suit of S. J. Goodenough would be abandoned, but he found very soon after that it was pushed. Feeling the importance of these facts, he again told Dr. Carleton he wished to examine the books to prepare for the suit. Dr. Carleton refused and persisted in his refusal, whereupon he requested his counsel to apply to the court for an order authorizing him to examine the books of the concern. He was dragged first into the court himself, and put on his defence, and not till all other means failed was the order of the court asked for.

He referred to his former communications to the committee showing the bindery department had been defrauded to the amount of $25,000 in a single item of leather in the space of twenty months. The basis on which the profits in the bindery are estimated are fictitious. As to the printing departments, he showed that one man had the monopoly of purchasing paper for it. He charged this gentleman with realizing thirty per cent. profit on some of his purchases. The books and accounts show that they are kept in a way that destroys their trustworthiness, notwithstanding the large balances in favor of the concern, and notwithstanding that large sums were paid for interest.

He thought he had been doing a needed service in protecting the integrity of its most important charity, that was interposing in behalf of worn out preachers and their widows and orphans, while he protested against waste and plunder. He had tried to guard the funds, and for so doing he stood there as

A Preemptive Criminal.

He was worried in mind and wasted in body by the conflict. He was not mad but spoke the words of truth. The facts which he had discovered cannot be set aside by resolution, by his suspension or by his deposition. They will still remain to testify against wrong-doing and wrong-doers.

No evidence was taken to-day.

SUICIDE.

CHICAGO, June 17.—Alfred Lee, Secretary and Treasurer of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of this city, went to the Laclede House last night and took a room registering himself as Alfred Graham. At noon to-day the report of a pistol was heard from his apartment and on investigation it was found that he had shot himself in the head inflicting a fatal wound. In his pocket was found a letter addressed to his sister, Sarah Lee at Auburndale, Michigan, he states that his life has been a mistake, that he has been a burden to his friends and relatives and that he is determined to relieve them, with other matter to the same effect.

THE INDIANS.

OCKMULGEE, Indian Territory, June 6, via CHICAGO, June 16.—A special correspondent of the *Times* reports the assembling of the General Council of the Indian Nations to consider the proposed constitution. Enoch Hoag, the Indian Superintendent, presided. Soon after the assembling General Sherman, General Marcy, Colonel McCoy and Colonel Tourletotta, were introduced and received with special honors.

General Sherman's Speech.

In response to the request of a delegate General Sherman made a brief address, in which he complimented the delegates on the intelligent skill in debate which had been exhibited by them in previous councils, he described the unsafe condition of the Sioux, the Arrapahoes, the Apaches, Cheyennes, the Comanches and the other uncivilized tribes. They were in the way of the great thoroughfare leading from the Mississippi to the Pacific shore. In their wanderings they frequently come into collision with parties of the American people. His hearers clearly understood how idle it was for any power to seek to stand in the way of the expansion and growth of the white race. Their brethren had been crowded out of one State after another—the Seminoles, from Florida; the Cherokees, from Georgia; the Shawnees, the Osages, Wyandottes, from Kansas, and still the American people have aided them, with a constant accession of population from all parts of the world, which were spreading out and forever demanding fresh territory in which to establish homes.

The delegates, he was addressing, represented tribes who have had a country secured to them by the treaties with the United States. It was as fair and as fine a country as the foot of man every trod. The population of that Territory did not exceed 60,000 persons. It was fully capable of supporting in abundance a population of 60,000,000. It was a finer country than Kansas, and a finer country than Nebraska. It was equal in fertility to Illinois. The speaker believed in the white race; he knew the American people to be aggressive and perhaps violent, but he would have it understood that they vindicated their aggressiveness by their unceasing industry and energy, and that in the careful ends to which they applied all that they acquired, he could see no reason why the Indians should not be equal to the white man. His body was equally robust and his brain is as large.

Now, said the General, what are you going to do? You are met in council to adopt a constitution, frame laws for the government of our Territory, and harmonize your tribes under one confederation. You cannot do this without harmony, without mutual concession, and a willingness to yield a corresponding benefit for every advantage that is conceded to you. You cannot all be Creeks, or Choctaws; or Cherokees; each must sacrifice something for the benefit of the whole, and the additional security they could gain by the confederation of their whole number would pay them ten-fold for whatever concession they might be called upon to make.

No Business Concluded.

In honor of these distinguished white brothers, the council did not enter into the concluding of any business, but spent the remainder of the afternoon in pleasant conversation, in which Mr. Wm. Prass, Cherokee; Coleman and Cole, Choctaw; Pleasant, Porter, and Maskee bore prominent parts.

Gen. Sherman and party have left for Fort Gibson.

Discussing the Constitution.

The business season proper opened today. The delegates showed a good deal of ability and familiarity with the parliamentary laws governing legislative bodies, while the delegates informally appointed and elected, were excluded.

The delegate wished to inquire whether the Secretary had transmitted a copy of the Constitution adopted at the December session with the proceedings of tht Council to the various tribes represented for submission to the popular vote, and the Seminole delegate said the above documents had been received in his nation, and a reply had been forwarded announcing that its submission had been indefinitely deferred.

A Chickasaw delegate informed the Council that the submission of the Constitution would take place in his nation in August next, and the Government had been requested to convene the Legislature in extra session, but he declined on the ground that the matter was of too great importance to be decided by a Legislative body.

A Cherokee delegate reported that the Constitution had been transmitted to the Executive of the Cherokee nation last February, but had been withheld by some unauthorized individual, and not delivered until ten days ago with the seal broken, when it was too late to take action. According to the delegate's belief his nation would readily have ratified the Constitution on its submission to them.

What the Red Men Have to Encounter.

The Chair remarked that at the last session a constitution had been formed and adopted with great unanimity, which he believed to be a good one. There was no doubt that that Constitution should have been confirmed and approved by Congress, with possibly some few alterations. He wished to impress upon the minds of the delegates the necessity of harmony and united action. Many sincere friends of the Indian race in Washington and in the United States were anxiously looking for their ratification of the Constitution. He supposed the delegates knew, and if they did not it was fully understood they should know, that vast influences, adverse to the interests of their people, were at work in Washington and elsewhere. Railroad corporations and other monopolies were casting a glance upon that rich and beautiful territory, and if by want of concert of action and a fair adjustment of interests, they failed to provide themselves with a confederated form of government which should give strength and stability to their political and social institutions, the speaker would warn them that they were placing themselves in great danger. In addition to the power of capital, the whole rude border element was striving to crowd them out, and already their northern border was overrun with the unscrupulous intruders. He would remind them that in union there was strength and harmony to their relations as a united people.

The Chair concluded a very excellent address by recommending the delegates to receive the Osages to their friendship. These people, he said, are friendly, confiding and hospitable. They have been driven away from their homes in Kansas by the white race, who settled upon their lands by thousands, and when they found that their hunting grounds were ruined, and that either themselves or their white neighbors had to move, they consented to leave their beautiful stream, their pleasant valleys, their shady forests, and more than all, their treasured grounds, so that their might be peace between the two races. They have given up one home to the white man, and are amongst you in your territory. It is your duty to make them secure from intrusion

GERMANY'S TRIUMPH!

IMPOSING DEMONSTRAHON.

GERMANY.

[Special Telegram to THE POST.]

NEW YORK, June 16.—The triumphal entry of the army and the inauguration of the equestrian statue of King Frederick William III took place to-day in exact accordance with the programme given in the Imperial proclamation of the 12th. The weather was most favorable for a display, and the city was crowded with people, who have been thronging hither for the past fortnight. The streets on the line of march were superbly decorated and on the public squares triumphal arches were raised and platforms erected to accommadate the thousands of spectators.

Route of Procession.

A route was chosen from the circumference of Berlin to the centre, which admitted of an enormous number of spectators finding convenient places, either in windows or on seats in the open street. The troops assembled on the extensive field for military exercises between the Kreuzberg and the village of Tempelhoff. They entered the southern subnrbs between the two huge breweries situated on the summit of the Kreuzberg. The street, which leads from there to the ancient Hallische gate, is about forty yards broad and a mile in length. Being lined with very high and stately houses, almost all provided with balconies on every story, running in a very gentle curve, even the first part of the route offered no contemptible opportunities for sight-seers. The name of this thoroughfare is Belle Alliance street, after the meeting-place of Wellington and Blucher on the evening of the battle of Waterloo. It opens to the north into a cluster of large squares near the Hallische gate. Here the first circular hall of victory, adorned with statues emblematic of the war, received the conquerors. The series of stationary bands of music began here, and two rows of paste-board statues and architectural trophies lined the whole way.

It had been preferred to let the troops pass by Kœnigsgratz street to the Brandenburg Gate, the triumphal arch of Berlin, which is a magnified copy of the Propylæa. Thus two miles more of a sufficiently broad thoroughfare—the breadth of this comparatively new street is more than thirty years—were gained. A second and larger "hall of victory" was constructed in Paris square, just inside the Bradenburg Gate, where the reception by the Emperor and the great bodies of the State took place, as mentioned below. From here began the march through Unter den Linden, the real "Via Triumphalis," or "Via Sacra" of Berlin, sixty yards broad, one mile and a half in length. As in 1866, the avenue was lined with the cannon taken during the war—nearly 2,000 against 200 in 1866. Triumphal arches—erected by the guilds and trades—followed in rapid succession. More than one hundred large flags along the road bore the official dispatches from the seat of war in their chronological succession. The spectacle in preparation became grander as the procession advanced.

The four rows of trees which adorn Unter der Linden break off where the equestrian statue of Frederick II. rises in the middle to a height of fifty feet. Thence to the east the broad pavement of the street is quite free from any impediments to the view, and the great public buildings, which follow each other in an unbroken succession on both sides, greatly facilitate showy displays. Here the pacific branches of the great army of the German nation—the medical service, the service of railways and telegraphs, etc., were represented. It was a kind of open air exhibition on the largest scale, with tribunes, containing accommodations for the ladies' associations, the ladies of the Central Committee, surrounding the Empress on the large balcony of the Emperor's house.

Having thus finally passed the Academy of Arts, the University and the Arsenal on the left, the Emperor's house, the Great Opera and the Palace of the Crown Prince on the right, the military cortege crossed the broad Schlossbruecke, that fine structure of Schinkel's with its marble groups, and issued on the Lustgarten, a square which held one hundred thousand people, and surrounded by the old State Palace, the Cathedral and the old Museum. Here it was received by a colossal painted pasteboard statue of Germania eighty feet high, after the well-known lithograph, showing her keeping watch on the Lorlei Rock on the Rhine. But this time she had thrown down shield and sword, and instead, lead, right and left, two children that had been lost—Alsace and Lorraine—carrying images of Goethe and Schiller as dolls to play with.

The Triumphal Entry.

The procession was one of the most magnificent of modern times, headed by eagles and standards captured from the French. It marched in the following order:

The Generals not engaged in the War
Aides de Camp of Officers in the field.
Prince Bismarck.
Generals Von Roon and Von Moltke.
EMPEROR WILLIAM.
Princes of the German Empire.
Detachments from each Regiment of the Victorious Army.

Receiving the Emperor.

The grand procession marched from Templehof to the Palace, between two rows of cannon numbering 2,000 taken during the war. At intervals along the line enormous trophies formed of captured arms were erected. After the first division of the victorious column had passed the Brandenburg gate the Emperor with the German Princes in his train preceding the army was received at the portal by deputations from the municipal governments of Berlin and the principal cities of Germany.

Hail, the Conquering Heroes Come.

Addresses of welcome and congratulation were presented when the Emperor, at the head of a brilliant cortege, rode down the "Via Triumphale," which had been constructed in honor of the occasion. The road was strewn with flowers as he advanced by thousands of young girls dressed in white. The army then entered the gate with the Prussian Guards at the head of the line. It was mainly composed of detachments representing every regiment which took part in the war, each bearing the regimental colors. The appearance of the men was superb and the enthusiasm great.

The masses of spectators, as they passed by, was unbounded. Each regiment, as it entered the Parisian Platz, where the crowd was the greatest, was cheered with unfailing enthusiasm. Some regiments, well known to the Berliners, and others which had particularly distinguished themselves during the campaign, received special ovations, the people breaking into their ranks and crowning them with wreaths and overwhelming them with flowers.

Unveiling the Statue.

When the procession had concluded its march, the Emperor proceeded to unveil the statue of his father Frederick William III. All the dignitaries of the Empire, the victorious generals and members of the German Parliament assisted at the ceremonies in the presence of the army and countless multitudes of spectators. The veil of the statue was removed amid tremendous cheering, firing of cannon and music from the military bands.

Kaiser Wilhelm's Speech.

The Emperor, standing at the foot of the statue, delivered a speech, closing with these words:

"This monument, what was projected in a time of profoundest peace, now becomes a memorial of one of the most brilliant, though bloodiest, of modern wars. May the peace, so dearly achieved, be a lasting one."

Honoring the Brave.

The ceremonies closed, with conferring honors on the victorious commanders. Numerous orders were granted by the Emperor, and the hereditary command of the most distinguished regiments was given to the various generals and prinees. Among those who received these marks of fame from the hands of the Emperor were Prince George of Saxony and Prince Leopold of Bavaria. Gen. Von Roon was elevated to the rank of Count of the Empire, and Gen. Von Moltke was made Field Marshal of the Imperial Army.

To-night the entire city was illuminated and the rejoicing is at its heighth.

PIUS IX.

At Cleveland.

CLEVELAND June 16.—The Catholics of Cleveland observed to-day as a day of jubilee. At sunrise a salute was fired and bells were rung. Some of the Churches were handsomely decorated.

At Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, June 16.—The Catholic celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the election of Pope Pius IX. took place to-day.

At New York.

NEW YORK, June 16.—The Catholic population are to-day celebrating the Jubilee of Pope Pius IX. The east side of the city from Twenty-second avenue is gay with flags of every nationality. The papal fete was observed in the Catholic churches as a holiday by numerous masses from an early hour. A Grand Pontifical Mass, commencing 10:30 A. M., was celebrated at St. Patrick's Cathedral.

At Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, June 16.—The Catholics of this city will celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the election of Pope Pius IX on Sunday next. The ceremonies will consist of a parade of the Catholic Societies with appropriate services in the churches, &c. High mass will be celebrated as a preparatory service.

At Toledo.

TOLEDO, O., June 16.—The Catholics of this city to-day celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of the election of Piux IX to the Pontificate, with appropriate ceremonies. An immense torch light procession paraded the principal streets to-night.

WAYNESBURG, PA.

Close of the Preston Trial—Verdict, "Guilty of Murder in the Second Degree."

[Special Telegram to THE POST.]

WAYNESBURG, June 16, 1871.

Hon. A. A. Purman opened the argument for the Commonwealth and was followed by D. F. Patterson, Esq., of Washington, for the defence. Then came an eloquent defence of the prisoner by R. M. Gibson, Esq., when H. B. Swoope, United States Attorney, closed for the Commonwealth. Judge S. A. Gilmore then delivered a charge of considerable length, and the jury retired at about five o'clock. This evening, the prisoner appeared despondent. His little son sat by him during the whole trial. The court room was packed to-day to its utmost capacity, some two or three hundred ladies being in attendance upon the pleading. The college suspended recitations, and its two hundred students were present. Never has this place witnessed so much interest in any trial; the people deeming the crime deserving of the highest penalty of the law. The brass band is now serenading the Judge and attorneys.

At quarter before ten o'clock to-night, the jury in the Preston case, just returned a verdict of murder in the second degree.

C.

WAYNESBURG, Pa., June 17.—This morning the robust Preston was sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary.

The Court has refused to grant any license in this place, and has now adjourned.

C.

FISK'S NINTH.

Their Behavior in the Hub.

BOSTON, June 18.—To-day has furnished a strong contrast to the glorious weather of yesterday, a cold north-easterly rain having set in shortly after midnight, which still continues. The anticipated out-door religious services and dress parade of the New York Ninth Regiment, in consequence, was not held. The services, however, took place in the Boston Theatre, which was filled. Rev. Mr. Flagg, Chaplain of the regiment, officiated. At the close of religious services, Col. Fisk made an address. He expressed thanks for the hearty welcome extended to his regiment by the citizens of Boston, and referred with pride to the excellent conduct of his men.

Another Version.

The celebration of the Bunker Hill anniversary to-day was a grand affair in Charlestown, the military display never having been exceeded. Altogether the affair was quite equal to our regular fourth of July celebrations.

A COINCIDENCE.

The Last Host of the Late Lamented

WASHINGTON, June 18.—William Peterson, owner and occupant of the house in which President Lincoln died, was found last night in the Smithsonian Institute grounds insensible and with a vial labeled laudanum lying near him. When aroused from his stupor he said he always took narcotics when ending a spree. He was removed to the station house, where he died during the night.

TUSCALOOSA, June 16.—A prisoner named J. A. Sage, confined in the jail in this place, poisoned himself and died this morning.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

SUDDEN DEATH.

A Stranger Dies in a Fit.

Yesterday morning Coroner West held an inquest on the body of an unknown man, who died at the Homeopathic Hospital on Second avenue. It appears from the testimony before the jury that the deceased was on the train coming from Altoona to Pittsburgh, Saturday night. About four o'clock in the morning Thos. H. Stewart, brakeman, found him lying on the floor of the car in a fit. Everything possible was done for him, but at eight o'clock he had another fit. Nothing seemed to do him any good, and between the spasms he talked like an insane man, and tried to get out of the window. He would not tell Mr. Stewart his name, but said he was going to see a sister. He grew better as the train approached Pittsburgh.

At the Union Depot the man fell in another fit. Officer James Wilson took charge of him and had a physician summoned. The patient was subsequently taken to the station house by officers Gumbert and Weisenburn, there being no other place provided by the city to which dying strangers can be taken.

Captain Orton immediately sent for Dr. Arthurs, who, about three o'clock in the afternoon, had him conveyed to the Homœopathic Hospital, where the unfortunate man expired during the night.

Yesterday morning at the inquest, Mr. Stewart, the brakeman, testified to the facts mentioned above.

Police Captain Orton testified that the man was brought to the office, apparently in a dying condition; that he was working in spasms nearly all the time; that he sent for Dr. Arthurs, who finally had the patient removed to the Homœopathic Hospital. Witness took from the person of the man twenty-two dollars and sixty cents in money, a pair of sleeve buttons, a railroad ticket, a plain gold ring and a Masonic pin. These were handed to the City Physician, Dr. Arthurs.

Dr. Arthurs testified as follows: About twelve o'clock I was called to the Central Police Station to see this man; after examining him carefully I found he was suffering under "passive congestion of the brain;" he had the appearance of a drinking man, and I think the apoplectic fits under which he was suffering were superinduced by drink. I found it necessary to have him removed to the Homœopathic Hospital, and then did all that could be done for him, but he died during the night. He died of congestion of the brain.

This concluded the testimony and the jury found that the deceased, an unknown man, came to his death at the Homœpathic Hospital, on Second avenue, in the city of Pittsburgh, from congestion of the brain caused by apoplectic fits.

The articles found on his person of deceased, were carefully examined. Inside the ring was the inscription L. O. to J. F. K., and on a piece of paper found in his pocket was the name Michael D. Hank. On the other side of the paper was the first two or three words of a letter addressed to J. Ryan, headed Brooklyn, May 31st, 1871. A card on which was written, "Henry Clay House, Milwaukee," was in the envelope, with a ticket from New York to Milwaukee. The deceased was apparently thirty years of age, of medium hight, black hair and eyes, and wore a black goatee. The body is in charge of Alex. Aiken, the undertaker, and if not identified will be buried this afternoon.

Mineral Springs.

The Mineral Springs at Eaton Rapids, Michigan, at which many Pittsburghers have been benefitted by its therapeutic effects, were highly spoken of by Prof. Wheeler at a recent meeting of the Chicago Academy of Sciences. The water renders the blood more alkaline, and also more fluid, thereby enabling it to circulate with greater ease, the two plastic elements most concerned in chronic engorgements and tumefactions—albumen and fibrin. The water has the following peculiar proprieties:—

First—A knife blade suspended by a cord in the stream, as it issues from the spring, becomes a powerful magnet in a short time.

Second—A pocket compass placed within a radius of ten or twelve feet of the spring, invariably dips its positive or polar end directly thitherward.

Third—A bar of steel bent in horse shoe form, suspended in a wooden vessel entirely isolated from the spring, soon attains a strong magnetism of the same nature, and nearly as powerful as if rubbed upon a lodestone.

The waters are said to be very effective, for the cure of rheumatism, both chronic and acute, paralysis, gravel, kidney complaint, dyspepsia, sciactica, and some other nervous diseases of long standing.

CASUALTY FROM CARELESSNESS.

A Lad Terribly Crushed by the Elevator at Semple's Store.

Between eight and nine o'clock yesterday morning, James Graham, one of the employees at Semple's dry goods house, in Allegheny, met with a severe accident, which may result fatally. It appears that he was engaged in removing goods from the first to the fifth floor on the freight elevator. The elevator was descending to the basement, and while passing the first floor he stepped on the platform. Besides the lad whose exclusive business it is to attend to the running of the elevator, Graham and two lads, also employees, were on the platform. While descending, Graham and one of the boys commenced "sparring," and when they reached the bottom, Graham pushed the lad of. Just as the elevator commenced ascending the lad picked up a piece of wood and struck towards Graham, who jumped over to the opposite side to escape the threatened blow. In doing so he fell, and before the boy who was running the elevator noticed the danger Graham was crushed between the platform and a projection of the main floor. He was terribly crushed, and blood streamed from his eyes, nose and ears. The elevator was stopped in an instant, and the unfortunate young man released. He was immediately carried into the store room, where he was attended by Drs. Herron, Buchanan, Ure and Campbell. His injuries were pronounced to be of a very dangerous character, and the physicians entertain but faint hopes of his recovery. His spine is supposed to be injured seriously, but until reaction takes place the full extent of his injuries cannot be determined. He stated clearly how the accident occurred, and acklowledged that it was the result of thoughtlessness on his part. He was subsequently removed to the house of his father, James H. Graham, on Esplanade street, in the Third ward. Graham is between eighteen and nineteen years of age, and has been in the employ of Mr. S. for about three weeks.

cure a cough, cold or soar throat—use "Brown's Bronchial Troches."

ANTI-CORRUPTION.

The New Departure Meet in Lutz Hall—The New Platform Discussed and Adopted—A Cosmopolitan on Democratic Power—Appointment of Delegates.

Last night there was a mass meeting in Lutz Hall, Allegheny, for the purpose of discussing the platform of the new German party. A large attendance was present, and some of the most respectable citizens seemed to take a great interest in the proceedings. The various paragraps of the platform against political corruption, which were published some time ago, were taken up seriatim, minutely criticized, and ably debated.

Dr. Hardtmeyer presided, Mr. John J. Walter Secretary. Paragraph No. 4 was discussed. The debaters dwelt on the conscience clause, viz. that every individual should live according to the dictales of his conscience. This clause was not objected *to per se*, but because some of them were of opinion that the ground was covered in other portions of the platform. It was decide i however that the paramount importance of this clause was sufficient reason for its retention. It was accordingly adopted. In the discussion of paragraph 7 the subject of compulsory educa came up, and gave rise to a long debate, in which several eloquent speeches were made.

VIEWS OF A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE PRESS.

Mr. Luedicke of the *Volksblatt* made a very happy effort in this debate. He showed them that the subject of compulsory education was a side issue and not at all pertinent to the point at issue. Of course he believed in it, not after the proposed American plan, but as it had been worked in Deutschland. However this, though an important question, did not properly enter into the virtual object of the present platform, which was for the suppression of the political corruption that had become so rampant under our present regime.

Mr. Luedicke dwelt enthusiastically on the manner in which the Republican party and the Ring domination had tried to use, and humbling the German portion of the community under the pretense of Americanizing them. That game was "played out." The Germans were independant and wide awake, and could think for themselves, and were not to be made the tools of any political party, but elect them that would not be subject to bribery and the vile Ring domination which has prevailed in this country for many years.

A COSMOPOLITAN'S OPINION.

There was a Cosmopolitan, whose name our reporter couldnot find out, who made a fervid speech on the power and influence of the workingman, and the spirit of the multitude that was struggling with such force against despotism in all parts of the globe. Several millions of these hardy sons of toil were united against imperial rule in Europe, ready to take the field at the shortest notice, and the same spirit was strongly infusing itself into the Democratic element of this country. This was the power and the organization that was detined to suppress tyranny, and strange to say it was more vigorous in the old country than in this fair land where we hear so much "bunkum" about the untrammeled freedom of republican institutions.

After the discussion of some other matters of minor importance, the following delegates for the several wards were nominated by the Executive Committee:

First ward.—C. A. Ross, John Koenig, Adam Peppler.

2d ward.—Gustave Weckesser, John Vogeler, John Flechsig.

3d ward.—John Froelich, Dr. A. Zwinger, Charles Ragder.

4th ward.—John Seybold, Wm. Weinhardt, Charles Becker.

5th ward—Henry Rise, C. Dahlinger, George Ptarr.

6th ward.—Wm. Anewdt, Fred. Roller, Gustave Liebkott.

7th ward—Jacob Baldinger, John Walther, Adam Reineman.

8th ward.—George Noll, Martin Hechelman, Henry Dalweritz.

9th ward.—Jacob Echert, Jacob Haubensack, John Mussler.

A NEW DEAL.

An Alibi Proved in That Highway Robbery Case—Prosecutor in a Fix.

In a previous issue we referred to a charge of highway robbery, made before Alderman Taylor, by a pattern-maker named T. T. D. Johnsona gainst Ralf Brown, a painter. Johnson swore that Brown and another young man invited him to take a ride in a buggy, which he did, and that when near Soho the parties held and robbed him of $19 70, after which they threw him out of the buggy.

At the hearing last evening Brown proved by a number of witnesses of the highest respectability that he was at work at the time the crime is alleged to have been committed. Johnson had but one witness, and he had never seen Brown either before or since the robbery. It is said that Johnson had been drinking considerable liquor about the time he says he was robbed. As the case now stands, Mr. John on, according to the evidence, has perjured himself, and will have a trial at court for the offense.

DEFAULTING TAX COLLECTOR.

A Servant of the Dear People Makes Free With the Public Money.

Yesterday morning Mr. John Shuck appeared before Alderman McMasters and made an information against Andrew Stein, the late tax collector of Lower St. Clair township, charging him with embezzlement. Stein was elected tax collector for the township for the year ending June 1, 1871, and it is alleged that when a settlement was demanded at the end of the year Stein failed to "come to time," having embezzled money to the amount of $2,310, being taxes collected by him for the township. His bondsmen were John Shuck and Joseph Shell, and when Stein failed to "come up" they were compelled to pay the deficit. Mr. Shuck thereupon concluded upon a criminal suit against Stein. Officer Blondin was started in search of the accused, who is said to be still in the locality.

Fire Works Forbidden.

The Chief of Police has just issued his proclamation relating to the observance of the National Holiday. It prohibits, under penalties, the firing of squibs, rockets, fire-crackers and fire-arms, within the city limits, and the police are instructed to enforce it, and arrest and imprison all persons violating the ordinance. This is proper, when we consider the chapter of accidents, fires &c., that usually result from the careless exhibition of fire works on the "Fourth." It is to be hoped that the police will carry out the edict to the letter, and we are certain that public opinion will sustain the fullest enforcement of the ordinance.

Myers, Schoyer & Co.,

No 145 Wood street, all kinds of blank books and stationery.

THE POPE'S JUBILEE.

Twenty-Fifth Anniversary Celebration.

Yesterday the coronation of Pope Pius IX, was celebrated in the different Catholic churches throughout the diocese with solemn and imposing services. Last evening the cross on the spire of the Cathedral was brilliantly illuminated, and a display of fireworks was made in various parts of the city, followed at intervals with the booming of cannon from the Point and Boyd's Hill. The spire of St. Philomena's church was brilliantly illuminated and the frequent discharge of rockets, roman candles and other fireworks brought out in bold relief, the United States and Papal flags flying from the base of the cross. The street in the neighborhood of these attractions were thronged with admiring and interested crowds. We heard of no accident during the evening.

A Gothamite in Quod.

Mayor Callow had three "cases" before him yesterday morning, one of whom was an individual giving his name as Andrew Barnes, and claiming New York as his residence. Andrew was very drunk, and managed to find his way into a dwelling house on North avenue early in the evening. The occupants of the house were decidedly opposed to cultivating his acquaintance, and by way of revenge for the cool treatment he conducted himself in a most disorderly manner. An officer was called and Barnes was escorted to the street. He promised to "go home" immediately and the officer released him. About twelve o'clock officer Cowell found Andrew lying on a pile of stone in North alley, and after arousing him from his slumber, escorted him to the lock-up. Yesterday morning Mayor Callow imposed a fine of five dollars, with the alternative of thirty days in the work house. Barnes thought the sentence outrageous, and expressed his opinions forcibly. The fine and imprisonment was then doubled. Again he expressed his opinions and emplasized his remarks with oaths. The Mayor added thirty days additional to the term, and Barnes evidently fearing that his might be sent for life prudently subsided. He left for the work house yesterday morning, and will remain for ninety days.

INTERNATIONAL CHALLENGE.

The Proposed Swimming Contest.

Harry Gurr, the champion swimmer of America, better known as the "Man-Fish," who appeared upon a couple of occasions at the Varieties in this city within three years, has been challenged for an international swimming match, as will be seen by the following published in *Bell's Life*, London:

MR. EDITOR:—I. P. Johnson, of Leeds, England, will swim Harry Gurr, of America, one mile in open water, or 1,000 yards in a bath, for £500 or £300, in two months from signing articles, and will allow Gurr £25 for his expenses to swim in England. Johnson reserving the right to name the water; or any man in the world can have a match to swim the same distance, for £25 a side. An early answer to this from Gurr will oblige. I leave herewith £1 to bind the match. Yours respectfully,

PETER JOHNSON.

THE GRAND TEMPLE.

Election of Officers Yesterday.

The second day's session of the Grand Temple of Honor and Temperance was held in Templars' Hall, Fourth avenue, G. W. T., H. B. Potter, of Philadelphia, in the Chair. The annual report of the President was read, the document being a very lengthy and able one. The reports of the G. W. Recorder and G. W. Treasurer were also read and referred.

An election for officers was then held with the following result:

G. W. T., J. M. Bunn, New Washington, Pa.
G. W. V. T., T. M. Highley, Philadelphia.
G. W. R., R. C. Bull, Philadelphia.
G. W. T. T., Charles Kelly, Philadelphia.
G. W. C., J. R. McFarland, Hollidaysburg.
G. W. G., J. R. Jones, Pittsburgh.
G. W. S., H. Sowdower, Titusville.
Trustees—Gen. W. Thompson, John Shedden, Philadelphia, and A. A. Baker, Ebensburg.

The Inner Timple of the Grand Temple met in the afternoon and elected the following officers:

Sr. G. P. T., Mary E. Potter; Sr. G. V. T., Ella Gross; Sr. G. R., Abby Jones; Sr. Treasurer, E. Holmes; Sr. G. U., Jennie Jones; Sr. G. G., Kate Compton; Sr. Chaplain, Fannie Gabel.

The members of the Grand Temple were handsomely entertained last evening at the hall by their Pittsburgh friends.

Identified.

On the 27th of May the body of a drowned man was found at the head of Hog Island in the Ohio river, about seven miles above New Brighton. The body which was considerably decomposed, was taken in charge by Coroner Corbus, of Beaver county, who found on the person of the deceased, $32 75, in money, and papers which indicated that the body was that of Fleming Gasperri, an Italian of this city, who was drowned off the steamboat Argosy, on the 17th of May. The body was buried, and the friends of the deceased here notified of the fact. The deceased, Fleming Gasperri, was a sculptor, and formerly worked in the studio of Mr. Broom in this city. He belonged to the Sharpsburg lodge of Free Masons.

A LITTLE boy named George Foster, aged four years and four months, living with his parents in Temperanceville, was instantly killed in that place. The little fellow was playing about the road-crossing of the Little Sawmill Run R. R., and did not notice the coming train, which he unfortunately ran in the way of. The locomotive and one car passed over him before the train could be stopped.

An inquest was held by Coroner West last evening. The jury rendered a verdict of accidental death, and recommended that sign boards "Look out for the Locomotive" be erected where the accident occurred and also that watchmen be employed at the different crossings.

OHIO NEWS.

THE Democratic Primary election was held in Stark county, on June 17th.

THEY are makiug public cisterns at Salem.

IN some parts of Noble County butter is selling at from 5 to 8 cents a pound.

A NEW paper has been started in Tuscarawas County; the *Saturday Visitor*.

TWELVE and one-half miles is the levy for city purposes in Zanesville.

THE Holmes County *Farmer* says "many of our exchanges are lying about big snakes." We would prefer to lie somewhere else.

THE Napoleon *Signal* says, Workmen are gathering at this point preparatory to commence grading the track of the Monsfield & Coldwater Railroad.

THE Hubbard, Ohio, *Miner's Journal* says: The miners at the Ben Morris Bank are on a strike against the weigh boss. They claim they have nothing personally against him, but the company have refused several times to permit the men to see their weights. They asked for a check-weighman. This the company would not permit; so the men are now on a strike.

IS IT A GAG?

A Ministerial Meeting on a Political Subject.

The evening papers of yesterday contain the following proceedings of a meeting of ministers. No names are given, and it would seem to be a sort of a sell. Certain it is that a meeting of ministers cannot have much to attend to when they adopt such resolutions as are subjoined. But we give them for what they are worth, and would like to know who were present at the meeting. Says the account: "At the weekly meeting of the ministers of the M. E. Church of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and suburbs, held at their rooms, No. 131 Smithfield street, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, Bribery and public peculation have received a most salutary check in the judicial sentence of two of our County Commissioners, each to a year's hard labor in the County Work House, and the payment of a fine of $2,000; therefore,

Resolved, First, That we congratulate the people on the continued reign of justice in our Courts of law.

Resolved, Second, That we express the hope that this sentence may not be interfered with by Gubernatorial pardon.

Resolved, Third, That we tender our thanks to the noble men whose active and self-sacrificing labors have put this amount of arrest upon the license business as heretofore carried on in this county.

Resolved, Fourth, That we will hereafter support no man for the office of County Commissioner who is of doubtful integrity or of doubtful temperance habits and views.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The following are the closing quotations of Government Securities in New York, corrected by JAS. T. BRADY & CO., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood streets:

Gold	112⅝
United States 6s, 1881	
United States 5-20s, 1862	112⅝
United States 5-20s, 1864	112⅝
United States 5-20s, 1865	112⅝
United States 10-40s	110½
5-20s, January and July, 1865	114⅛
5-20s, January and July, 1867	114⅝
5-20s, January and July, 1868	115
Union Pacific Road	91¾
Central Pacific Railroad	101⅛
Cy. Pacifics	115

PITTSBURGH PRODUCE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH DAILY POST, THURSDAY, June 22, 1871.

REMARKS—There was a heavy fall of rain yesterday afternoon, with slight showers during the evening and night. If corn, oats, grass and garden stuff generally does not grow lively it will not be for the want of proper nourishment in the way of rain. In regard to the market we have no changes to mention worthy of note. Prices continue very uniform, all leading articles being held firmly at quotations, with no disposition on the part of holders to make concessions to effect sales. The result of the coming harvest has its effect upon the situation, but a few weeks will settle the matter as to whether there will be an abundant crop or a meagre one, with all the odds in favor of the former. The vegetable and fruit markets are fully supplied.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce by river and rail since our last issue. They will be found useful for reference:

Flour, bbls	1,676
Corn, sks	1,060
Rye, sks	58
Butter, pkg	33
Cheese, bxs	550
Wheat, sks	1,633
Oats, sks	1,263
Bacon, tcs	115
Apples, bbls	10
Barley, sks	150
Bacon, pcs	
Dried beef, tcs	10

The following are the ruling quotations on first hands; on the purchase of small lots the usual advance is charged:

BACON AND PROVISIONS—We can report a steady trade demand for the various descriptions; the fact is Bacon is considerably cheaper than fresh meat, this within a measure account for the activity in the market; we note sales as follows: Shoulders, plain, 7¼@7¾c; sugar-cured hams, 13@13½c; sides ribbed 9½c; clear do 10c; breakfast bacon 13@13½c; hams, sugar cured 14@14½c. Lard, in tierces 11c; kegs 12c. Dried beef 13½@13c per pound. Mess pork $17@17 50 per barrel.

POTATOES—The supply of old stock is rapidly passing away and will soon be numbered with the past; sales of Lake Shore Peach Blows at $1 25@1 30 as per quality; new crop scarce with sales at 67 50@3 00 per bbl.

HUSKS—In good supply with regular sales at 2½@3c.

HEMP—Sales of rough Kentucky at $175 00 per ton.

MILL FEED—Fair but unchanged; we note sales of middlings by the car load at $1 70@1 75 per cwt; other descriptions are unchanged.

GROCERIES—The market was steady but not very active; the leading houses are well supplied with the various descriptions and all things taken into consideration are doing a fair business. The current rates were as follows:

REFINED SUGARS—Hard Sugars, 12¾c; A Coffee, 12½; B 12¾; Extra C, 12¼; yellow 12¾.

SUGARS—Choice New Orleans, 11½; prime 11¼; good, 10¾; fully fair, 10¼; Porto Rico Sugars, 12@13c; Cuba, 10@11c; Demarara, 11@12¼c.

COFFEE—Fancy Rio, 19½c; Prime, 17¾; Good, 16½; Fair, 15¾; Ordinary, 15@15½.

SYRUPS AND DRIPS—White Honey, 72c; Havemyer & Elders, 72c; Silver Drips, 60c; other grades, 55@55c.

MOLASSES—New Orleans, choice, 70c; prime, 68c; good, 65c.

TEAS—Fancy Young Hyson, $1 40; Good, $1 10; Fair, $1. Lower grades down to 70c. Gun P. Fancy, $1 60; good, $1 25; fair, $1 10; Imperial Fancy, $1 30; good, $1 25; fair, $1; Oolong fancy, $1 35; good 95c; fair, 85@90c; Souchong fancy, $1 20; goods 90c; fair, 75@80c; Japan fancy, $1; good 90c; fair, 75c.

RICE—Choice Carolina, 10c; prime, 9¼c; good, 9c.

SPICES—Grain Pepper, 22c; Pimento, 17c; Cloves, 30c; Cassia, 55c.

LARD OIL—Prices have further declined; we note sales of No. 1 lard oil in twenty-five to forty barrel lots at 64c, and in a small way at 70@72c.

ASHES—The supply keeps pace with the demand; in regard to prices we haveno change to note; sales in ash common, 4½@4¾c; refined 9@10c; potash 7½@7¾c; pearls 9@9½c per lb.

APPLES—The receipts are light; prices of new crop at present are very much unsettled; ranging from $5 to 7 00 per bbl.

BEESWAX—Scarce and wanted with sales at 32@33c per lb.

BEANS—The firmness we have before noted has been maintained; we note sales of white at $2 per bushel.

CARBON OIL—The market is easier with a falling off in the demand; we are reported sales in a jobbing way at 23½@24c; with the usual advance from store.

GOOSE SEAL—The demand was entirely local; we note sales at 80@85c per bushel.

COUNTRY CURED MEAT—The market has undergone no quotable change; the asking rates were shoulders, 5@5½c; sides ribbed 7 to 8c; clear do 8 to 9c; hams, 10 to 11 to 12c. Country laid 9 to 10c per pound.

BUTTER—The firmness we have before noted has been maintained; sales of prime to choice roll 18 to 20c; fair to medium 14 to 16c per pound.

CHEESE—Market a shade firmer, buyers however are disposed to take hold sparingly; we note sales of prime Goshen at 13c; factory at 12@12½c, and dairy at 10 to 11c per pound.

CANNED ARTICLES—Tomatoes are reported scarce and wanted; we note sales at $2 0 2 80 per dozen; peaches, 2 pound cans at $2 25@2 50, and 3 pound cans at $3 25@3 50 per dozen; corn at $2 50@2 62½.

CEMENT—Sales of Louisville at $2 00@2 75 per barrel; Rosendale at $4 00@4 50; Calcined plaster at $4 25@4 50 per barrel.

EGGS—Market quiet with small sales at 16c per dozen.

FEATHERS—We quote sales of common geese feathers 65@75c; choice at 85@95c per pound.

FLOUR—The market was steady but not very active, buyers were purchasing merely sufficient to meet their current wants, there has been no speculative inquiry for some time, the leading houses have a moderate stock on hand, the mills are in a similar situation; we can report sales at the following: choice white wheat at $7 50@7 75; good spring extra at $7 25; choice Minnesota bakers flour at $7 50; sold to choice red winter at $7 25@7 50 per barrel; rye flour sold in a regular way at $6 00 per barrel.

GRAIN—The market since our last has presented nothing new or important, the demand being limited and sales of a similar character. Wheat—The mills are purchasing red at $1 45@1 48; fair to prime white at $1 55@1 58 per bushel. Notwithstan the light receipts the mills have a fine stock on hand. Oats—The demand has fallen off, and prices are weaker but no lower; we note sales from first hands at 53@56c; from store, 55@58c per bushel. Corn—Market quiet, without any alteration to note. Sales of mixed car at 66c; mixed shelled, 67@68c; prime yellow, shelled, 70c per bushel. Rye—is scarce, and there is an improved demand. We continue to quote at $1 05@1 08 per bushel. Barley—dull, and prices too unsettled to quote correctly. We omit figures.

HAY—The receipts have fallen off, and prices are well sustained. We can report sales of wagon lots at $18 00@20 00@23 00 per ton; baled, $17@20 00 per ton.

LIME—We can report sales of Cleveland white at $2 25; eastern, $1 75 per barrel.

WILLOWS—Sales of Kentucky at 10c per pound.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH DAILY POST, THURSDAY, June 22, 1871.

REMARKS—The market yesterday was dull; prices were no lower, being the same as the day previous; the sales were light; buyers were disposed to hold off for lower prices; how long they will have to wait is another matter.

CRUDE.

The following are the asking prices.

Spot	13@13⅜c.
June	13c.
July	13¾c.
B. O. all year	13⅞c.
S. O. all year	12¾@12½c;

SALES.

2,000 bbls 1,000 July, 1,000 August 13
1,000 " b. o. all year 13½
1,000 " Parker's Landing, spot 5 02

REFINED.

The market was quiet; we quote nominally as follows:

Spot	25½c.
June	25⅝c.
July	26c.
August	26c.
September	26¼c.

SALES.

2,000 bbls July 26c

DESPATCHES.

TITUSVILLE, June 21.—There is very little change to note since yesterday. The feeling might be characterized as a shade firmer at the close.

SALES:

5,000 bbls	Upper Road spot at		$4 60
1,000 "	"	"	4 57½
1,000 "	"	"	4 55¾
1,000 "	"	"	4 55
500 "	"	"	4 55
1,000 "	Lower creek spot		4 90
500 "	"	"	4 65
1,000 "	Rouseville regardless		4 75
500 "	Petroleum Centre		4 80
1,000 "	Oil City, 47 gravity		4 25

NEW YORK, June 21.—Closing market of the 20th was rather stronger and a little more active. Crud at 14½c. Sales 4,000 bbls crude shipping order at 19½c. Refined 25@25½c.

SALES.

1,500 bbls	June		25¾c.
2,000 "	July		26c.
1,100 "	high test		26½c.

Philadelphia delivery—market more in seller's favor; closing at 25½c for June.

SALES;

3,700 bbls	Refined for June at		25¼c.
2,000 "	"	"	25½c.
4,000 "	"	"	25¾c.
1,000 "	last half July		26c.
1,000 "	each July and August		26c.
2,000 "	September		26¼c.

PHILADELPHIA, June 21.—Market steady; standard white at 25½c; June, 25¾c; July to September, 26¼c. Crude bbls at 18¾@19c; cases at 19¾c.

OIL CITY, June 21.—The market is firm; ordinary on the lower creek is held at $4 90; 47 gravity at Oil City is held at $5 10@5 15.

ROUSEVILLE, June 21.—Market weak and lower at $4 55@4 65.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, June 21.—Market quiet; holding at $4 90; offering $4 75@5 80.

TITUSVILLE, June 21.—Nothing doing on upper road; $4 60@4 65.

PITTSBURGH WOOL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, WEDNESDAY, June 22, 1871.

The wool market continues firm, with a fair amount of activity manifested. Prices rule high, one noticeable feature being that the clip has nearly all passed out of the hands of growers. Eastern dealers and manufacturers hold the lions share. The rates show a wild range, varying from 30 to 50c per pound; some fancy lots sold even higher. The following are the present range of prices:

Common fleece, per lb	48@50c
Combing fleece, per lb	52@53c
Fine fleece, per lb	50@55c
Tub washed fleece, per lb	54@55c
Unwashed wool	30@40c

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH DAILY POST, SATURDAY, June 17, 1871.

The following are the arrivals of live stock at the Central Yards for the week ending Saturday, June 17th, as reported by Mr. C. R. Martin, yard master. Cattle 304 cars; hogs 174 cars; sheep 92 cars; horses 25 cars; mules 2 cars.

CATTLE.

The arrivals to-day have been light. There is nothing doing in the way of selling and the market closes firm at the advance. The indications are that the advance will cause heavy arrivals, and if such is the case prices will decline a little toward the last of the coming week. The following are the rates current to-day for the different kinds and grades as bought and sold in this market.

Extra 1,200 to 1,500	6 25@6 35
Good to prime, 1,100 to 1,200	5 50@6 00
Common to Medium 1,000 to 1,100	5 25@5 50
Bulls, Stags and Cows, 800 to 1,00	3 50@4 50
Stock Steers, 800 to 1,000	4 00@4 50

HOGS.

The arrivals continue light, but the quality of those arriving is good. The market under the influence of a short supply, and fair demand, is brisk, and hogs sell readily at prices fully ¼c better than during the early part of the week, most everything in the shape of hog in the pens empty. The following are the prices at which there are selling to-day.

Extra Philadelphia	$4 25@4 80
Good to Prime, Phila., 225 to 250	4 50@4 75
Good to Prime New York, 180 to 220	4 35@4 45
Rough to Common	4 00@4 25

SHEEP.

The arrivals are light to-day. The market this week has been a fair one, and all grades moderately active at last weeks quotations. To-day there is nothing doing and the yards wear a deserted appearance, the prospect for a good market next week looks very fair. The following are the current rates:

Good to Prime, 85 to 90 lbs	$4 75@5 00
Decent to Fair, 75 to 80 lbs	4 25@4 50
Mean to Common, 70 to 75 lbs	3 25@3 50
Foot rot and Scalawags, by the head	1 25

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, TUESDAY, June 19, 1871.

CATTLE.

The arrivals by the different railroads centering at the Union Yards were 17 cars, nine of which came from Chicago and the balance from Ohio. In addition to these there were driven in from Washington and adjoining counties, fully 200 head, making in all in the neighborhood of 540 cattle on sale this morning.

The market opened up rather brisk, more butchers being present early than for some time past. Sales were effected more readily than at any time since the opening of the other yards. The quality of the cattle on sale was very good, but few common and scalawags being offered. Butchers had no difficulty in selecting choice cattle, of which kind there were some on sale that sold as high as seven cents per pound. Everything was sold out by ten o'clock, and some of the butchers were not supplied with all they wanted. We have no hesitation in saying that had there been 100 head more on the market they would have met with a ready sale. The market, on the whole, was more satisfactory than any drovers have had for the last four weeks, and we have to note the usual absence of grumbling and dissatisfaction always incident to bad markets. The very best choice cattle, as above noted, brought 7c; but this is an outside price and cannot be taken as a criterion to go by. Prime butchers' steers, fine, fat and well shaped, sold at $5 50; fair, fleshy steers, such as is purchased by three-fourths of the buyers, brought $5 00@5 25; stock steers, $4 50.

SHEEP.

The number of sheep on sale this morning was quite large, aggregating fully 1,400 head, one-half of which at least were lambs. The market was a fair one, and sales were made readily of all grades. The best demand was fo lambs and prime sheep, and this class were all taken by the butchers early in the morning. The following were the leading prices:

Extra sheep, 100 lbs or more	5½@5¾c
Good sheep, 85 to 90 lbs	5 @5½c
Lambs	$2 00@4 00

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, June 21.—Flour dull and declined family at $5 50@6 75. Wheat quiet and unsettled; No 1 red winter at $1 38@1 40; No 2 do at $1 35@1 38, not much offerings, hence the desparity in prices, the official quotations for No 1 red winter are $1 35. Corn active and advanced at 58c. Rye quiet and unchanged at 92@94c. Oats steady; whole range at 52@57c. Groceries unchanged. Linseed oil dull at 57½ unchanged at 90c. Lard oil dull and declin d at 75@77c. Eggs active and advanced at 15c. Butter scarce and firm at 18@22c. Cheese, heavy receipts depress the market at 11@12c. Pork dull at $15 00. Lard dull; sales at 9¾c. Bulk meats dull and drooping; shoulders sold at 5½c. Bacon delivered; sales of shoulders at 6¼c. Hams s c firm at 14½@15c. Hogs dull. Tobacco firm; sales of 232 hhds. Whisky dull at 87c.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Market.

PRODUCE.

NEW YORK, June 21.—Flour dull but unchanged; superfine western and state $5 50@5 70; common to good extra $5 85@6 10; white western extra $6 70@7 10; Ohio extras $6 00@6 75; St. Louis $6 10@6 20. Rye flour $4 15@6 00. Cornmeal quiet. Whisky firmer at 92@93c. Wheat—dull and declined; spring $1 48@1 49½; red and amber $1 58½@1 60. Rye, barley and malt quiet. Corn dull and drooping; inferior and common western mixed 73@74c; good to choice 75@76½c. Oats dull and nominal; western and Ohio 66@68c. Leather firm at 25@28c; Orinoco 24@27½c. Wool strong; extra Ohio 57½c pulled 52@54c; rubbed 50c. Hay unchanged. State hops 7@13c; western 7@10c. Coffee dull and drooping; rio 13@16c. Sugar steady; Cuba 9@10¾c. Molasses dull but unchanged in price. Rice 9¼@9¾c. Crude petroleum firm at 14@14½c; refined 25½c. Pork firmer; Mess pork $14 75@14 87; prime pork, $12 00@13 00; prime mess, new, $12 00@13 25; September $14 50@15 00, January $14 00. Beef quiet and unchanged; hams, 2@23c, prime mess and India $20 00@25 00. Cut meats unchanged; Middies nominal. Lard dull; prime steam 9¾@10½c; kettle dried 10¾c; October, 10½c. Butter quiet; State 20@31c. Cheese steady at 10@12½c.

LATEST—Flour dull and declined; $5 00@6 20 for shipping extras. Wheat dull and drooping; spring, $1 46@1 47; red and amber $1 56@1 57. Oats steady at 65@67½c. Corn heavy; western mixed 75@75½c. Pork steady. Beef—prime mess heavy at $20 00@22 00. Lard firm; November and December 10c. Eggs steady at 17@17½c.

METALS.

Copper ingot firm; 21¾@21½c. Iron—Scotch pig firmer at 30@34c; do. U. S. 32@36c; bar 74@75c; Russia sheet 12@12½c. Cold cut nails $4 75; clinch, $6 25@6 75; horse shoe 19@31c.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, June 21.—Flour dull. Wheat—No 2 spring quiet and ½@¾c lower at $1 26@1 26½ cash; closed quiet at $1 25¾@1 26 for June; unchanged this afternoon. Corn—No 2 mixed less active at 53¼@53¾c cash; closed dull at inside rates. Oats—No 2 quiet and closed at 48½c. Rye—No 2 dull at 63@74c. Barley—No 2 dull at 75c. Highwines quiet and steady at 88½c. Mess pork closed steady at $14 25. Lard, 9¼c cash; 9⅝@10c for June. Dry salted meats quiet and nominally unchanged. Hogs active at $4 80@4 25. Cattle quiet and steady at $4 12½@5 87. Receipts of hogs 8,000; shipments—6,000 head.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, June 21.—Tobacco very active; sales 226 hhds lugs $5 25@6 50; low to middling leaf $6 75@12. Flour very firm, with the demand in excess of the supply; extra family $6 75. Wheat firm at $1 50@1 65; sales 500 bu Kentucky at $1 22, delivered next week. Corn firm and in good demand; sheiled at 72c, including sacks. Oats quiet at 63c. Rye quiet at $1. Provisions inactive but steady; mess pork $15 50. Lard—prime leaf in tierces at 11½c; kegs 11½c. Bacon 6½@8¼@9c for shoulders, ribes, clear rib and clear. Bulk meats quiet and steady at 1c less than bacon. Whisky quiet and steady at 88c.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, June 21.—Flour firm. Wheat excited and 10c higher for amber Michigan; other grade 1@2c lower; No 1 white Michigan $1 48; amber Michigan $1 47; No 2 red $1 38; No 3 do $1 35@1 36; rejected red $1 32. Corn dull and a shade lower; high mixed 58¾c, closing at 58½c; low do 57½c; yellow 59½c; Michigan 58c. Oats quiet; No 2 53½c; Michigan 55c. Lake freights firm and higher.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, June 21.—Flour quiet. Wheat dull and clos